

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

NOTES ON THE MINOAN AND
MYCENAEAN PALACE ARCHIVES AND
THEIR ADMINISTRATION

THE INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

AUTOMATION AND INTER-LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

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VOL. 61 NO. 3

MARCH 1959

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A Librarian's Calendar

March 18th.—Reference and Special Libraries Section, Chaucer House, 6 p.m. A.G.M., followed by A. C. Townsend on "Life and the librarian: aspects of biological bibliography".

Scottish L.A., East and West Branches Annual Joint Meeting, Galashiels P.L., 2.30 p.m. Nigel Tranter on "Telling the tale".

March 23rd.—A.A.L. (G.L.D.) and R.&S.L. Section (S.E. Group), joint meeting at Board of Trade Cinema, Horse Guards Parade, 6.30 p.m. P. Colehan on "Reference and information services in public libraries".

April 1st-3rd.—L.A. Committees and Council.

April 2nd.—Scottish L.A., Central Branch, Arbroath P.L. 3.30 p.m. Address by Colin Gibson.

April 10th-12th.—London and Home Counties Branch week-end conference, Clacton-on-Sea.

April 10th-13th.—County Libraries Section week-end school, Shenstone Training College, nr. Kidderminster.

April 15th.—Scottish L.A., West Branch, Glasgow.

April 17th-19th.—A.A.L. week-end conference, Folkestone.

April 17th-20th.—Reference and Special Libraries Section annual conference, Leicester.

University and Research Section conference, University College of S. Wales & Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

May 1st-3rd.—South-Western Branch conference, Weymouth.

May 9th.—Manchester School of Librarianship Old Students' Association general meeting and re-union dinner, Waldorf Hotel, Manchester, 6.30 p.m.

May 25th-27th.—Scottish L.A. Annual Conference, Stirling.

May 27th-29th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

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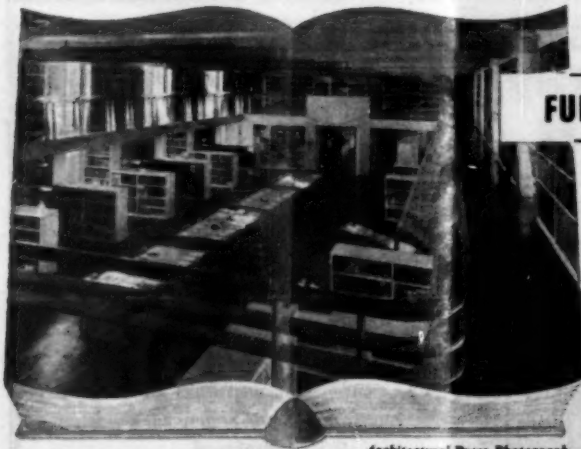
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The Library Association Record

Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1
Editor: A. J. Walford, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.A.

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The Library Association Record

MARCH 1959

The Roberts Committee Report

THE Roberts Committee was appointed in September, 1957, "to consider the structure of the public library service in England and Wales, and to advise what changes, if any, should be made in the administrative arrangements, regard being had to the relation of public libraries to other libraries".

No radical changes are proposed in the White Paper (Cmnd. 660) which has now appeared, but the Committee has equally rejected the view that all is well. A number of moderate Library Association proposals (e.g., on minimum book stock) have been accepted. The proposal that "the smallest library authority should be able to spend not less than £5,000 a year on the purchase of books of all kinds for the public library" (para. 62) would, if adopted, mean that many authorities must increase their book expenditure and, by implication, raise the standard of their whole service considerably if they are to qualify as library authorities. To translate this into legislation would involve creating a formula for converting 1958 prices into universal ones.

The effect of legislation would be to withdraw authority from all non-county boroughs and urban districts for the time being, leaving them with temporary authority, and then to re-confer the authority. A good deal of possible criticism is removed by the provision that every county

council should submit to the Ministry of Education a scheme for the administration of the county library service.

The proposed delegation of general responsibility to the Ministry of Education and the formation of advisory bodies for England and Wales are two notable steps forward. The powers of these advisory bodies would clearly be limited, but such matters as the formulation of standards for buildings, services, book stocks, advice on salaries, and plans for improving co-operation can now be given adequate consideration by a disinterested body.

The proposals for an integrated co-operative inter-loan system have been rejected, the *status quo* being virtually preserved. Local authorities are to pay a substantial share of the cost of the National Central Library and of the existing regional committees—but not, it is hoped, in order to offset a reduced Treasury contribution. No scale of contributions is, however, stipulated, so that there is opportunity for rethinking here.

The most striking omission is the almost complete absence of any recommendations on "the relations of public libraries to other libraries", although this phrase occurs in the terms of reference.

On the whole, this is a realistic and encouraging report. After the disappointment of the N.J.C. award for library staffs, the proposals on staffing are particularly heartening and although no scales are laid down, at least a start has been made. The provisions for an improved service in Wales is also encouraging. But the Report could be more definite in suggesting means whereby its recommendations could be translated into a new Public Libraries Act.

Notes on the Minoan and Mycenaean Palace Archives and their Administration

By R. C. RIDER, M.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, The Library, Queen's College, Dundee

SOMETHING of the story of human record, in whatever form and of whatever age, is recognized to be part of the essential background reading of every librarian. The publication of David Diringer's *The illuminated book*, reviewed in the July number of the RECORD, will doubtless attract more readers to the author's earlier work, *The hand-produced book* (Hutchinson, 1953), and this article supplements the material contained there on the archives of Crete and Mycenaean Greece in the light of subsequent discoveries. Mr. Diringer refers to the possibility of these documents one day being read as the result of the finding of some bi-lingual clue. How they have in fact since been deciphered without any such discovery is told here.

Those engaged in archive work will doubtless welcome in particular the glimpses vouchsafed them through the labours of archaeologists of their counterparts of more than three thousand years ago at work.

Obviously, outstanding achievements in any field of human knowledge and endeavour must render obsolete many books on the library shelves and open up new avenues for possible enquiries with which the librarian must be prepared to deal. The subject field with which we are here concerned is one in which advances are not so readily brought to the notice of the non-specialist. Thus, in addition to librarians in general and archivists in particular, the writer has also kept in mind those who are engaged in assisting readers, selecting books, stock-revising and other kindred tasks in general, and especially public libraries. It is hoped that some of the material included in the notes and references may prove of use to these readers.

As a result of excavations in Crete during the early years of this century at the centres of the Minoan civilization, Sir Arthur Evans accumulated a veritable hoard of inscribed material, datable to the years between 1900 B.C., when this culture was in its infancy, and 1400 B.C., when it

suffered final destruction, probably at the hands of some enemy.

The script employed on this material falls into three categories, hieroglyphics of the earliest times, about which nothing further will be said here, and two distinct styles of cursive writing designated by scholars Linear A and B respectively (1). These latter scripts are represented chiefly by clay tablets from the palace archives, the majority appertaining to the last year or so of the buildings' existence.

The varying hues of the tablets as they are today depend upon the heat and oxygen supply of the great fires which, in destroying this civilization, were instrumental in preserving its records for posterity. Originally, however, all were of a more or less uniform grey clay and were not baked after use, but merely dried in the sun. Thus in other circumstances it is hardly possible that they would have survived to this day.

In spite of quite considerable variations in their shapes and sizes, the tablets may nevertheless be divided into two basic groups. The majority are long and narrow with rounded ends—a legacy, it has been suggested, of the very earliest days of Cretan literacy when palm leaves provided the natives with their writing material. According to Pliny (*Natural history*, XIII, 21, 69) these leaves were at one time used for such a purpose. If this theory is indeed correct, such conservatism on the part of the scribes might be compared with the retention by the earliest printers in their founts of the ligatures of the manuscript period. The tablets of this first group deal each with a single transaction and the text is usually brief, consisting of not more than two or three lines separated by rules. The second group consists of rectangular tablets used for lists, including summaries of the contents of numbers of the tablets belonging to the first group.

Of the B script, found in Crete only at Cnossos and belonging to the final phase of the great palace's existence, some two thousand eight hundred and fifty specimens, including broken fragments, were unearthed. It seemed obvious

that this script was a development of the A style and it was naturally assumed that both were employed to write the same language, Minoan, the native tongue of Crete.

However, in 1939, Professor Blegen of Cincinnati, working on the site of Nestor's palace at Pylos in mainland Greece, discovered further tablets in the Linear B script, some six hundred in all. The outbreak of the Second World War forced the excavators to abandon their enterprise temporarily and it was not until 1952 that Professor Blegen and his team were eventually able to return. In that year's dig they unearthed a further four hundred tablets, including the other portions of some of the broken ones discovered before the war. Mycenae, too, has since yielded similar tablets (2), again in the B script (A not being found on any mainland site) and dating to the final years of the Mycenaean palaces immediately preceding their destruction about 1200 B.C. in the troubled period of the so-called Dorian Invasions.

In 1950, an American scholar, Emmett L. Bennett, proved by means of a detailed analysis and comparison of the Linear A and B tablets from Crete that the language of the two groups differed. On the other hand, it was apparent that the examples of the B script from Cnossos and those from the mainland were in the same tongue. In other words, the occupants of the palace of Cnossos at the time of its final collapse, and the rulers of the Mycenaean world when it suffered a like fate some two centuries later, spoke the same language. This common tongue could hardly in the circumstances have been Cretan; either it must have been a non-native court language common to both civilizations or an early form of Greek. The former alternative at first seemed the more probable, for if it were indeed Greek it would follow that the victims of the sack of the palace of Cnossos were mainland princes. Yet the rapid growth both in the power and the wealth of the Mycenaean world immediately following the fall of Cnossos was generally attributed to the destruction of their old rival, a destruction wrought probably by the Mycenaean themselves (3). It was generally assumed, too, that the features which the two civilizations shared in common between 1600 and 1400 B.C. had been adopted by the mainland world from the older power. They appeared to be an intrusion into the pattern of mainland life, whereas it seemed possible to trace the continuity of the culture of Crete from beginning to end. However, during the concluding years of the last decade it was already being pointed out, by the late Professor

Wace in particular, on other archaeological grounds, that during the second half of this period it was the life of Cnossos that was being influenced by that of the mainland rather than vice versa. Moreover, between 1500 and 1400, it was contended, Cnossos and the mainland had much more in common with each other than had that centre with the rest of Crete. The fact that the linear B script only is found on the mainland, whereas in Crete it is found only at Cnossos, is but one illustration of this fact.

This, then, was the position at the mid-point of the present century with regard to our knowledge of the B tablets—uncertainty whether it was an early form of Greek or a non-native court tongue common to both civilizations. Other archaeological evidence was beginning to suggest that the first of these alternatives was by no means so much of an improbability as had at first been supposed.

Why had all the efforts made to decipher this script achieved no positive results during the half century or so that had elapsed from the unearthing of the first tablets at Cnossos to the discovery of the second batch at Pylos? Two main reasons have been advanced: the absence of any bi-lingual clue such as the Rosetta Stone had provided in the case of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and the inadequate publication of the tablets themselves. Sir Arthur Evans had reserved the group of tablets virtually in its entirety for publication in the second volume of the *Scripta Minoa*, on the preparation of which he was still engaged at the time of his death in 1941. It was not until 1952 that this volume finally appeared in print under the editorship of Sir John Myres, forty-three years after its predecessor. Meanwhile Emmett L. Bennett had published a preliminary transcription of the tablets discovered at Pylos during the 1939 season.

It should not, however, be thought that these years were entirely barren of achievement. It was already fairly widely recognized that these tablets were inventories of persons, crops, and goods, and that the large signs with which the text of each commenced were ideograms or conventional pictorial symbols representing the commodity with which the particular tablet dealt. As there were some ninety signs employed in writing each of these scripts, it was further deduced that each was a syllabary, not an alphabet, or, in other words, that each sign represented not a single vowel or a single consonant, but a single vowel or a combination of a consonant plus a vowel. Indeed, between 1940 and 1950 much valuable spade-work was done which contributed con-

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siderably to the eventual successful decipherment of the B script. For example, the late Dr. Kober of Brooklyn University had demonstrated how, by a careful analysis of the tablets, one might, since whatever this language was it was clearly an inflected one, isolate instances of signs sharing a common vowel but each representing a different consonant (such as the final syllables of the same grammatical cases of different nouns with dissimilar consonantal stems) and other instances where the consonant was common to each symbol, the vowel this time differing (as, for example, the various case-endings of the same noun). Such signs could then be arranged according to their mutual relationships on a chart known as a "grid". Then if the phonic equivalent of one or more of the signs could subsequently be determined, several others would automatically reveal their values.

In 1952, with the publication both of *Scripta Minoa II* and the 1939 tablets from Pylos, a young British architect, Michael Ventris, who had been interested in the tablets since hearing as a schoolboy in 1936 a lecture on the subject by Sir Arthur Evans, was at last able to settle down to really constructive work upon the problem of their decipherment.

Taking first the Pylos tablets, he calculated the frequency with which each sign appeared in initial, medial, and final position in each word, and from this deduced which represented single vowels, and to each of these, acting upon various clues into the nature of which it is impossible to enter in an article of this kind, he was able to assign a provisional value.

Turning next to the subject content of the tablets, he isolated personal names, names of departments, institutions, or places, trades and titles and general vocabulary.

With all this painstaking work of analysis completed, Ventris now felt justified in commencing experiments without which, in the absence of a bi-lingual clue, no solution would be possible. Naturally he made many such experiments before hitting on the correct solution, but here we can only spare time to look at the one which proved successful.

A group of five root words and a number of derivatives therefrom appeared frequently on the B tablets from Knossos. Suppose these represented the names of the five most important towns in Crete during that period, Knossos, Amnisos, Phaestos, Tylissos and Lycos, and the different cases and genders of their adjectival forms; suppose, too, that these names were written in their Greek forms; thirdly, suppose that the

provisional identification of the vowel signs was correct—a lot to suppose but no possibility, however remote, must be overlooked! Acting then on all these assumptions, Ventris was able to attribute, provisionally at any rate, its appropriate value to every sign employed in the writing of these five groups, and, since he had previously arranged the symbols in the form of a "grid", it meant that thirty-one could now be deciphered.

At this stage began the partnership between Ventris and Mr. John Chadwick, of the Cambridge Museum of Classical Archaeology, a partnership which was, by the middle of 1952, to complete as far as possible the deciphering of the Linear B script, and in 1956 to produce what has become recognized as the standard work on the subject (4).

A few symbols occur only in otherwise unknown proper names and therefore cannot be assigned a definite value unless further tablets are forthcoming on which they appear in known Greek words.

There was, of course, the possibility that in their enthusiasm Ventris and Chadwick had read Greek words into the tablets where in fact none existed. The two scholars were themselves quite aware of this danger. What they needed to make absolutely certain was a fresh supply of tablets upon which neither had worked previously, a need supplied by the renewed excavations at Pylos in 1952. These, too, made perfect sense in Greek when they substituted for each symbol the phonic value they had assigned to it.

What is the significance of the tablets to classical scholarship? The achievement of Chadwick and Ventris has been termed the "Everest of Greek Archaeology" and with good reason.

First and foremost the Mycenaean civilization can now for the first time be considered in its proper perspective as an early though integral stage in the development of the Greek civilization, and not, as it has been apt to seem previously, as an isolated episode, albeit a magnificent one in a somewhat barbaric fashion, which happened to take place on a soil which was later to give birth to that great culture which has in the past meant, and indeed still does mean, so much to us in the western world.

We can now look upon the Mycenaeans as men not only speaking, in however rudimentary a form, the tongue which in the course of the next eight or nine centuries was to develop into one of the most subtle instruments of human communication ever forged, but, more than that, worshipping (as certain tablets of religious import not previously mentioned here demonstrate) the

same deities as their descendants of classical times.

Of course, materially speaking, the Mycenaean civilization was so thoroughly destroyed that the Greeks of later days were totally ignorant of the importance of this element of their heritage. One has only to read the first twenty-one chapters of the first book of Thucydides to see how little knowledge the Greeks of classical times had of their own past history. Nevertheless, from now on any historian considering the various influences which contributed to the shaping of the Greek character and culture would seriously err in not giving it due weight.

If we come down for a moment to more detailed historical considerations, the decipherment of these tablets has, as we have already seen, rendered untenable several widely-held views about the nature of the relationship obtaining between Greece and Crete during the period of the co-existence of the two cultures, at the same time confirming several theories which were beginning to be advanced on this topic.

The documents are of considerable significance, too, as being the only written records to have come down to us from these times, although their historical value is obviously limited by the nature of their contents. Nevertheless, they do in point of fact reveal more than one might expect. They disclose, for example, something of the structure of society, the names and relative importance of various rulers and court officials, and, on a humbler plane, the division of labour between the sexes and the degree of specialization of work. A number of the place names found on the tablets are those of known classical sites, and although it is, of course, by no means the case that the two occurrences may automatically be equated, nevertheless, provided due care and discretion is exercised, the place names on the mainland tablets, for example, are likely to furnish scholars with valuable clues, supplementing other archaeological evidence, regarding Mycenae's sphere of influence.

Naturally the tablets are of particular relevance to Homeric criticism (5), being actual records dating, roughly speaking, to the time about which the poet was narrating.

Archaeology had already shown (6) that, whilst the greater part of the material background of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* belonged to the poet's own day, Homer had nevertheless made some attempt to represent the conditions prevailing at the time of the Trojan war. The weapons of the heroes of his poems are invariably of bronze, whereas in Homer's own days the metal employed for this

purpose was iron. Moreover, certain objects, as for instance the drinking cup of Nestor (*Iliad* XI, 629-35), described in some detail, belong definitely to the Mycenaean age, yet so complete was the destruction of that civilization that the poet could never have seen them. Thus his information must have been derived from some oral source going back to those times. Was this source the songs sung by bards in the great palaces of the Mycenaean world? Did the epic originate on the mainland before the settlement of Ionia by the refugees displaced in the course of the so-called Dorian invasions, and not, as had previously been supposed, in Asia Minor itself? Scholars were already asking such questions. Thanks to the achievement of Chadwick and Ventris, it is now absolutely certain, as had long been suspected, that the Mycenaeans spoke Greek, and hence such continuity of the epic tradition is demonstrated to be a possibility.

From the tablets something may be gleaned about the nature of the Mycenaean dialect and it is interesting to note that some words found in the Homeric epics which have hitherto been without parallels elsewhere in any Greek writings, are now shown to be part of the everyday vocabulary of the Mycenaean world. It must have been the epic tradition handed on from one generation of bards to the next which had preserved them to Homer's day long after they had ceased to be used in normal day-to-day speech. Then, too, the so-called Arcado-Cypriot element in the Homeric dialect, for which it is difficult to account if the epic evolved in Asia Minor, now appears to be Mycenaean.

Fifty-eight of the personal names to be found on the tablets also occur in the Homeric poems and several more are similar but not identical. It must, however, be emphasized that no name on the tablets can be identified with any character in the poems. In fact, twenty of these fifty-eight names belong to the poet's Trojans. Not only is there no mention in the tablets of Nestor or any of the sons which tradition bestows upon him, but the actual ruler at Pylos appears to have been one Ekkelawon. However, it is at present impossible to determine the precise significance of all this as far as the historicity of the poems is concerned.

A further importance of the decipherment of the tablets is that, in the event of any further material of this or any other nature subsequently being discovered, it will be possible to read this, too.

So much for the deciphering of the B script. What of the earlier A type? This, it will be recalled, unlike B, which, as far as Crete is con-

cerned, was confined to Cnossos, was widely used throughout the island. The most extensive hoard was in fact found at the small palace at what is now known as Hagia Triadha, about three to four miles from Phaestos, but specimens have been discovered at every centre of the island's civilization.

The language of this group of tablets has recently been claimed to have been partially read as Akkadian (7). If so, and the claim has not passed unchallenged (8), presumably that tongue served as a kind of *lingua franca* throughout the whole area of the Aegean culture of which Crete formed but a part. Since the Cretans already had a well established script of their own, they evidently preferred to transliterate the Akkadian words into this rather than to employ the cuneiform of the original.

Whatever the final solution of the problems presented by this script may be, it seems evident that its decipherment, like that of the Linear B, will eventually enable us to look upon the civilization which produced it in a truer perspective than has hitherto been possible.

As regards the methods employed in the attempts to decipher it, once again no bi-lingual inscription has materialized and the procedure followed has been similar to that which was successful in the case of the B script. In addition, it has appeared possible to equate certain signs in the A script with their counterparts in the B and hence to attribute a phonic value to them straight away.

The tablets are of considerable interest, too, for the glimpses they afford of the organization of the palace record offices and the scribes employed therein as they go about their work. Who were these scribes? It is curious that none is mentioned by name on the tablets. The commencing words of one of the tablets may be scanned as the start of a hexameter, the metre of the Homeric epics, and from this the theory has been advanced that minstrel and scribe were one and the same person. However, the two functions do not go naturally together, since the epic has all the characteristics of oral poetry and for the first few centuries of its existence seems to have been handed down from generation to generation solely by word of mouth. Another way in which to learn something of the status of the scribe might be to consider that of his counterpart in other comparable civilizations of which we have a greater knowledge in this respect. Again, such deductions are most uncertain. What really concrete evidence have we? The remarkable similarity displayed by the Linear B tablets from Cnossos and those from Pylos two

centuries later, coupled with the fact that as yet no monumental inscriptions dated from this age have been discovered, would seem to suggest that there was a fairly limited scribal school outside which literacy was not widespread. Thus, whatever his precise social status, our scribe may be considered as occupying a position of no little importance and respect.

Let us pause to watch him as he goes about his daily task. His first duty would be to shape the tablets on a flat surface, unless this was the work of an assistant. For writing, the scribe would use a bronze graver and would proceed from right to left in a drawing motion. On the rare occasions on which he made a mistake, erasure and correction were possible in the moist clay, one end of the writing implement being specially designed for this purpose. When one side was full, it was possible for the scribe to turn the tablet over and utilize the other side, although only the front normally presented a true flat surface, the back being slightly domed and sometimes showing finger prints made in the course of manufacture. This incidentally shows that a template was not used in shaping the tablets. Sometimes, too, the scribe might squeeze in a final word or two, for which there was no other room on the tablet, on one of the edges rather than start a fresh tablet.

The fact that after use the tablets were merely sun-dried, and not baked, taken together with the point that those which have survived belong solely to the year or years immediately preceding the destruction of the palaces, suggests that they were not intended to be permanent records but rather in the nature of temporary chits which would presumably be pulped when no longer needed and the clay possibly used again.

In spite of their quite short period of anticipated life, strict security measures were taken and it is evident, too, that an elaborate bureaucratic system had been evolved. When dried, the tablets were secured with seals indicating the official or department concerned in the transaction, in boxes of wood or gypsum. These chests were then stored on shelves in special archive rooms, but at Pylos the more ephemeral documents were kept in wicker baskets. These latter have, of course, long since completely disintegrated but they have nevertheless left their impressions on the imperfectly dried clay of some of the tablets.

The tablets from Cnossos were found scattered over a wide area of the building but only in one case actually in situ. This hoard, termed by Sir Arthur Evans the Deposit of the Chariot Tablets on account of its subject matter, was found in a small ground floor chamber which had the appear-

ance of an office. The greater part of the tablets were found in a rectangular space cut off from the entrance to the room by a bench at which, no doubt, sat the scribe. This location was, however, unusual. In general, upper storey rooms seem to have been used for the storage of the tablets wherever possible, perhaps, as Sir Arthur Evans suggested, as a precaution against the old enemy of every archivist—damp. But this location may have been preferred at Cnossos solely on grounds of administrative convenience, since the documents concerned were only of a temporary nature, and man rather than the elements seems to have been looked upon as the most likely foe, judging from the general nature of the precautions taken. In general it seems true to say that the tablets found at any one spot deal solely with a specific commodity or group of commodities. Often, too, the actual goods seem to have been stored in close proximity to the tablets devoted to them. Thus we can picture here at Cnossos an administration which was highly departmentalized.

At Pylos, on the other hand, we seem to be presented with an administrative system centralized in one archive room (with an annexe constructed when the need for more storage space arose), probably linked by a doorway to the main gate of the palace, a location which would be very convenient for the supervision of both outgoing and incoming goods.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

Only works which are written in English and contain a considerable amount of material which is both relevant and current are included here. Incidental references to ancient authorities are included only in the text of the article itself.

- (1) The main source of reference on Cretan writing is Evans, Sir A., *Scripta Minoa* (Oxford, Vol. I, 1909; Vol. II, 1952). Vol. I deals with all early writing and Linear A; Vol. II with the B script from Crete. These volumes must, however, be used with caution as the deciphering of the script has shown some of Evans' interpretations of his material to have been incorrect. Unfortunately, too, little reliance can be placed upon the stated locations of his discoveries. Pendlebury, J. D. S., *Handbook to the palace of Minos* (2nd ed. Parrish, 1954) contains useful notes on Cretan writing as well as providing an excellent general background picture of the palace and its life.
- (2) The tablets from Pylos were published in *Pylos tablets: text of the inscriptions found 1939-55*: ed. by Emmett L. Bennett (Princeton, Oxford, 1955). The main body of the work consists solely of line reproductions of the actual tablets, but there is an interesting and useful introduction giving an account of the excavations with special reference to the discovery of the tablets.

- (3) For the conventional view see Bury, J., *History of Greece* (3rd ed., rev. Russell Meiggs, Macmillan, 1951), p. 25.

The following standard histories have been revised since the deciphering of the B script and are obviously useful additions to any library not possessing them pending a new edition of Bury, which is in many respects the superior work.

- Robinson, C. R., *History of Greece* (9th ed., Methuen, 1957), and Botsford, G. W., and Robinson, C. A., *Hellenic history* (4th ed. N.Y., Macmillan, 1956).
- (4) Ventris, M., and Chadwick, J., *Documents in Mycenaean Greek* (Cambridge, 1956), a work on which any article such as this must be very largely based. Contains a representative collection of three hundred tablets, with transliterations, translations and commentaries on each. The story of the discovery and deciphering of the tablets is told and there are several useful lists, such as those of personal names occurring also in the works of Homer, place names, and a complete lexicon of Mycenaean Greek as revealed by the tablets. This work is of great interest to specialist and non-specialist alike. The review of this work by T. B. L. Webster in *Antiquity*, XXXI, 1957 (pp. 4-8) should not be overlooked. The non-specialist should find the appendix on this topic in Cottrell, L., *Bull of Minos* (2nd ed. Pan Books, 1956) useful.
- (5) Webster, T. B. L., "Homer and the Mycenaean tablets", in *Antiquity*, XXIX, 1955, pp. 10-14.
- (6) Lorimer, H., *Homer and the monuments* (Macmillan, 1950) is the best general guide to the position reached in relating archaeology to Homeric studies before the decipherment of the tablets. The chapter dealing with Homer in Platner's *Fifty years of classical scholarship* should also be read.
- (7, 8) Gordon, C. H., "Akkadian tablets in Minoan dress", in *Antiquity*, XXXI, 1957, pp. 237-40.
- Pope, H., "Linear A question", in *Antiquity*, XXXII, 1958, pp. 97-99.

Other references:

- Chadwick, J., *Decipherment of Linear B* (Cambridge University Press, 1958).
- Myres, J. L., *Homer and his critics* (Routledge, 1958), the final chapter, by Dorothea Gray.
- Stubbings, F. H., "Mycenaean deciphered", in *Greece and Rome*, IV, 1958, pp. 114-124. Illustrated by an excellent section of supplementary plates.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Mr. H. Jolliffe, F.L.A., Borough Librarian, Central Library, Regent Street, Swindon, is preparing a manual on public library extension activities and in this connection would be glad to receive annual reports and other publications from libraries which do not normally send to him.

BRIGHTON CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Mr. E. G. Baxter, M.A., A.L.A., Librarian, Coventry Technical College, writes that in the discussion (*Proceedings*, p. 23) following papers on technical college libraries, he was reported as suggesting that technical college teaching staff should help the public library in book selection. The suggestion he actually made was that when public libraries received enquiries of a technical nature, where a subject specialist's knowledge would help, they should call in the assistance of technical college lecturers. This would have the desirable effect of increasing the contacts between industry and the college.

The Indian National Bibliography

An Appraisal and an Assessment

By C. G. VISWANATHAN, F.L.A., Banaras Hindu University

LIBRARIANS, scholars, students, teachers, and everyone connected with book production and trade in India should feel proud with the publication of the *Indian National Bibliography*, the first issue of which, covering the printed material received during October-December, 1957, in the National Library, Calcutta, under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act of 1954 (Act No. 27 of 1954 as amended by Act No. 99 of 1956) was released in August, 1958. There have been several hurdles in its preparation, caused by multiplicity of languages, shortage of competent personnel, and the postponement of the establishment and functioning of the Indian Central Reference Library. The editor and his collaborators at the National Library, Calcutta, deserve appreciation for their hard labour in its publication.

It is commendable that the roman script has been adopted. It is a far-sighted decision which will very favourably promote its national and international usefulness. Arrangement of titles in a single sequence, irrespective of the language in which they are written, achieves subject collocation but will be unhelpful and unintelligible to those librarians and scholars conversant with the language of the book only. Had it been possible to provide the title of the work in its original language after transliterated title, it would have minimized this shortcoming.

Adoption of the Decimal Classification for the arrangement of the titles, because of its international usage, may be a matter of expediency but is not certainly ideal, as this system of classification, as has been pointed out convincingly by scholars, bibliographers and librarians, fails to evolve a logical order of arrangement of subjects (books) which are closely related to one another. The scheme does not profess to help the organization and control of knowledge and its shifting patterns from time to time, which is one of the chief aims of a bibliography. In order to compensate for this inadequacy, a more liberal indexing of subjects will be necessary, in order to provide information and location of specific subjects treated in books.

Provision of a second class-number by a

different scheme (here, Colon) other than the one followed for the classified arrangement of titles is as expensive as the first class-number. Is there any practical convenience or necessity for this procedure? As the order and notation of the classes of both the schemes is not identical and as no Colon class number is given against the index entries, it is very unlikely to be a sort of advantage to the libraries using Colon in identification and retrieval of information. In case the council of the *I.N.B.* were to continue the provision of both Decimal and Colon numbers for the titles of works, the index entries also must be furnished with these two class numbers.

The current issue, October to December, 1957, is priced at Rs.15/-. Will it be within the reach of small libraries in the country, say with a total annual expenditure of Rs.10,000/- to afford this price? The total cost of the four quarterly issues for a year may not be less than Rs. 60/-, perhaps it may be more than this amount, depending on the material to be included and the rising cost of printing and paper.

If it is intended that the *I.N.B.* should be widely used in libraries both big and small, attempts should be made to reduce the cost of production, by (1) substituting smaller points of type both for the text and the index in order to reduce the number of pages and size; (2) giving up the provision of a second class-number at the end of each title; (3) aligning properly the space between entries; and (4) excluding titles which are priced less than Rs.1/- unless it is of an outstanding and original contribution to knowledge.

As all libraries and individuals are not likely to find use for the entire material included in the *I.N.B.*, it will be advantageous from the viewpoint of users if the *I.N.B.* were issued in parts: (i) Adult Non-Fiction, (ii) Adult Fiction, and (iii) junior (children's) literature, and priced separately.

It will be interesting to consider all possible uses that the *I.N.B.* can be put to. It may be (1) a book selection tool; (2) book ordering record; (3) a catalogue of a library whose acquisition is chiefly confined to the range of material included in it; (4) a current bibliography of Indian publications for identification and retrieval of informa-

tion on material limited to them, provided that the issues are cumulated into a single sequence at regular intervals, annually, and five yearly.

The technical aspect of featuring, description, style, fullness of heading and details, adherence to code of cataloguing, and accuracy of indexing, etc., needs closer and more careful attention.

p. 105 (text). Entry "Munisvami" is indexed as such but entered as "Munusvami" in the index, p. 179.

p. 149 (index). "Vinoba Bhavé" is entered under "Bhavé, Vinoba" and no reference is provided from "Vinoba Bhavé" to "Bhavé, Vinoba". It is unusual to expect the readers to look under "Bhavé" for Vinoba Bhavé, as he is more familiar as Vinoba and not Bhavé.

p. 165 (index). Against entry "India: Law", 549.54 is mentioned, which is a gross misprint and has no justification.

p. 167 (index). The entry "Rampola rahasyam. 1957. 894.8113" is sandwiched between "Jagacirpiyan" and "Jagannath", while on p. 188 (index) the same entry is made under the alphabet "R" without the class notation.

p. 172 (index). Entry "Kumaraswami, T.N comp. see Raja Vikramadityan" is misleading, for there is no entry under the term referred to in the index.

p. 179 (index). Entries, "Murarilal Nagar, tr. see Ranganathan, S.R.", "Murugaiyyan T. jt.

auth. see Govindrajana, S.R." and a number of similar name references from collaborators to authors or titles are not only unconventional but irritating, as the reader has to refer at more than one place before he gets his entry located.

The foregoing instances will amply justify the need for rigorous scrutiny and more competent staff in the preparation and production of the *I.N.B.*

"And would not order work be served much more quickly and efficiently, if the producers of national bibliographies simply got together privately and worked out some basic agreements of their own? No matter how international agreement is achieved, can a national bibliography ignore a national code? Buyers of books will still have their problems if books are entered in one way in national bibliographies and in another way in dealers' catalogs and library catalogs." (1)

This thought-provoking remark of Mr. Paul S. Dunkin will create a vigorous desire in the mind and heart of every Indian librarian and bibliographer that a national code of cataloguing for India is not only overdue but imperative, so that it may properly mould the future structure of the *I.N.B.*

REFERENCE

- (1) Dunkin, Paul S. *Nineteen fifty-seven and all that*. L.R.T.S., vol. 2, No. 2, Spring, 1958, p. 84.

Automation and Inter-Library Co-operation

By DONALD DAVINSON, A.L.A., Chief Librarian, Dukinfield Public Library

IN SO FAR as library co-operation is concerned, public librarians are far too complacent. Their colleagues in special libraries are making tremendous advances in technique and are constantly studying means of increasing the speed at which requests are fulfilled. Such has been the lack of development in the Regional Bureaux that they are now almost written off by the special librarian as an effective medium for inter-library loans. It is true that in most cases they are now equipped with effective union catalogues. It is true that schemes of subject specialization have been inaugurated in some areas. Unhappily it is also true that the actual mechanics of obtaining inter-library loans have failed to move with the times.

When the Regional Bureaux were set up in the

1930s, the fact that books could be obtained from other libraries was enough to satisfy a reader. That they often took a month to arrive was of no particular consequence. Now, however, the service is no longer a novelty and the serious reader is beginning to think that books should be obtained much more quickly than they actually are.

The situation with regard to reference library enquiries is similar. A time lag of not merely minutes or hours but of days and even weeks is quite common when an answer has to be sought from an outside source. The knowledge that the interim period is entirely filled by correspondence between libraries is of little comfort to the enquirer in a hurry.

It is apparent that the application of more mechanized techniques to the organization of inter-library loans is of major importance. The principal mechanical aids to the transmission of information at present in general use are the telephone, a notoriously inaccurate means, and Telex, still in its infancy in this country. The permanent printed record produced by Telex when information is being transmitted is its most important feature. It is used extensively by commercial and industrial undertakings but, outside of Manchester, public librarians have, on the whole, failed to recognize its potentialities.

It is obvious that Telex will become standard equipment in all of our great public reference libraries in time. Telex must also be installed in each and every one of our Regional Bureaux and at the N.C.L. as soon as possible. If this were done, significant savings in time could be achieved in dealing with extra-regional requests and loans. A request could be routed from one Region to another through N.C.L. in a matter of hours. A book requested one day could be in the hands of a reader the next, and documentary evidence of the transaction having taken place would be available, if this was considered essential. Such a system would be a great advance upon the present tortuous procedures.

The project is mechanically feasible and the cost not prohibitive compared with the advantages it would afford. Obviously the administrative organization of the scheme would need careful attention, but once the principle of any scheme is accepted, administrative detail can usually be contrived to fit it.

Further opportunities for the use of Telex would probably become evident as time went on. For example, the Regional Bureaux Telex might be used as a link between the smaller public libraries and the great centres. By using the North-Western Regional Bureaux Telex installation, Dukinfield Public Library would be able to make an enquiry concerning, say, shipbuilding of Newcastle or of Bristol with regard to the name of the Spanish Vice-Consul there.

The ultimate aim of co-operation must be to measure the time lag in the provision of information from request to fulfilment in minutes rather than in days. The means to achieve this end are available already in the form of the television camera. If closed circuit television links (with equipment such as is now being produced by Decca, Ltd.) were maintained between information centres, it would be possible for an enquirer to consult material in a library hundreds of miles away in a matter of minutes. With the provision

of a pulse circuit, he could even turn the pages of a book or micro-reproduction by remote control. Indeed, the only assistance he would require would be in the mounting of the material into the reader/camera in the first instance.

As has already been stated, such concepts are even now technically feasible. Economic feasibility will follow as soon as searchers after information finally refuse to accept long delays. An impulse from inside me leads me to add *sotto voce* that it will follow just as soon as the dead wood has been cleared from the top of the public library tree.

New Central Library at Sittingbourne

The new Central Library at Sittingbourne, Kent, was opened on Friday, 28th November, 1958, by Mr. H. E. Bates.

The library is situated in an outstanding position at the head of the car park off Sittingbourne High Street. Although Sittingbourne has had a public library service since 1887, this is the first purpose-built Central Library that the town has possessed. It has been designed as the first part of what is hoped to be in time a complete civic block, and there is thus ample room for expansion in all directions.

The library was designed by the Council's surveyor, Mr. A. W. Lloyd, in consultation with the librarian, and was built by Messrs. Bennett & Smith, of Sheerness, at a contract price of approximately £10,500. It is a single-story, flat-roofed building of red brick, with simple elevations in order to blend with present and future public buildings in Central Avenue.

The site is roughly 55 feet square, and the main departments are a lending library of 1,120 sq. ft., and a children's library and a reference library, each of approximately 400 sq. ft.

The main feature of the actual building is the use of removable partitions, of steel and glass, to facilitate any future departmental expansion. The use of glazed partitions, except for those dividing the staff offices from the main library, and those dividing the children's and reference rooms, gives an impression of light and space even in so small a building. The interior decoration is in cream and pastel blue, and the staff counter, which was constructed by the contractors to the librarian's design, has its main working surfaces faced with inlaid scarlet formica. The floor is of 1-in. hardwood blocks, the heating is by Nightstor electric heaters, and the lighting is of diffused

warm white fluorescent tubes set into the ceiling, with supplementary lighting at the main counter.

From the point of view of the library service, the main features are the provision, for the first time in Sittingbourne, of a separate reference department, and the exclusion of a reading room. A number of specialist periodicals, together with *The Times* and three local weekly journals, are provided in the reference room.

K. CHATFIELD

Retirement of P. S. J. Welsford

[As members will already know, Mr. Welsford, our Secretary for nearly thirty years, retires this month. We have pleasure in recording tributes to his outstanding work for the profession.—Ed.]

MR. L. R. MCCOLVIN, C.B.E., F.L.A., writes:

When P. S. J. Welsford came to the Library Association as a temporary Assistant Secretary in August, 1929, it was a very different organization from that which he will leave on his retirement. It is he who has been largely instrumental for its growth in influence and prestige. But his total contribution goes far beyond the L.A. itself. He has made that an efficient machine able to perform its various functions and as its Secretary clearly that has been his immediate primary duty, of which he has been very proud, carrying out all its details with the same meticulous care and thoroughness that he has expected from his staff. Yet much as the machine has meant, it has been to the people and purposes the machine has to serve that he has really devoted himself. Although he came to us with no particular interest in books and libraries, he quickly became and has always remained the keenest, most tenacious, patient and capable advocate of librarianship. And he has taken a personal interest in the wellbeing of librarians; he has strenuously sought to safeguard their interests; he has rendered personal service to many hundreds of our members.

Yet as he has kept himself in the background—avoiding, for example, any association of publicity for the Library Association with publicity for himself—many members may be unaware of his real contribution. I have been on the Council continuously throughout his nearly thirty years and most of that time I have been an honorary officer; consequently I have been in close touch all the time and know his worth—and know his faults, for who has none?—and his are the faults of his virtues. For example, he is a most greedy man, obstinately seeking to secure the last penny, the least advantage—not for himself but for the L.A. and for librarianship. And, though I could not call this a fault, he is very apt to *start* by



being obstructionist. Note that I emphasize *start*. His natural approach to any proposal is to take it to pieces, think of all the objections to it, weigh them against the advantages. Once he is satisfied, he loyally does everything to put it through; but over the years this attitude must have saved us all from many mistakes and helped to guide our activities in the most fruitful directions. He has also been an opportunist, eagerly seeking ways in which the L.A. and its work can make a useful contact with the outer world. I can think of dozens of very worthwhile activities that he himself initiated, particularly during the war years, when he did invaluable work in keeping libraries on the map. The book salvage campaign, the Inter-Allied Book Centre, and, yes, the McColvin Report, were all his ideas, *inter alia*.

Behind his work, and responsible for its success, is the fact that all who have been in contact with him have respected his complete integrity, his loyalty, his sense of mission. He had the gift of making even those who disagreed with him most admire the complete sincerity and devotion with which he pursued the interests of his adopted "profession".

And he had also the gift of making many of us very, very fond of him indeed. We all wish him every happiness. I can't imagine, though, whatever else he will find that will bring as much happiness and satisfaction as he has found working for us.

PROFESSOR RAYMOND IRWIN, M.A., F.L.A., writes:

A great deal of Welsford's most valuable work for the Association has been carried out behind the scenes, so that the ordinary member sees little

of it, and even Councillors do not always appreciate its importance fully. I perhaps have seen more than most, for during the past fourteen years I have worked almost next door to him, and through much of the war I was in close touch with him. To my mind, in nearly thirty years of patient, persevering and often disheartening labour on our behalf, he has made two great contributions to our progress that are really outstanding. The first belongs to the long years of wartime. The history of the Association and our libraries in that grim period still has to be written; most members today are sadly ignorant of it. But in those years, Welsford worked hard, successfully and often anonymously not merely to keep the Association and its work alive, but to raise its prestige beyond all expectation with the powers that then were, with government departments, with embassies, and with the people that mattered everywhere. The success of his work in this sphere has never been properly recognized. Before the war, our importance was small in the national estimation; afterwards it was considerable.

Then secondly, Welsford's conscientious and protracted negotiations with the University of London and the National Central Library over the exchange of Chaucer House for the Store Street site deserve a special word of appreciation. The negotiations have extended over many years and were extremely complicated. Welsford followed them through with meticulous care from start to finish, never overlooking a bargaining point that could be used to advantage. Their ultimate success, and the very generous and comprehensive offer of the University that made the exchange acceptable, is in no small measure due to his perseverance, and to his wise understanding of the issues at stake on all sides. The officers of the University with whom he dealt would be the first to recognize this.

I suppose the best work of a good secretary is always anonymous; his reward is in the edifice he builds. But we must from the heart pay an honest and sincere tribute to a job that has been thoroughly well done, and to the man that has done it.

MR. J. D. STEWART, M.B.E., F.L.A., writes:

It has been my privilege, and pleasure, to have known Mr. Welsford ever since he took office with our Association in 1929.

To him, much more than has ever been generally recognized, our Association owes a great debt. His wise counsel, though always unobtrusive, has guided us in all the developments, and through all the difficulties, of the past thirty years. When he became our Secretary, the L.A. had a membership of under 3,000 and only a rented and inadequate home. It now has a membership of over 12,000,

a permanent headquarters, and interests that have widened out of all recognition.

The success of many intricate affairs—the past and present Chaucer House negotiations, the administration of the Library Licence Agreement, the official recognition of the importance of libraries during the war years, the Centenary celebrations, to name but a few—has been due largely to Mr. Welsford's personal work and contacts with government departments and other bodies.

I have felt for a long time that this "under-cover" side of his service has never been given the credit that it has deserved, largely through his personal modesty. He has always been content to sit back and allow others to take official credit for his achievements. He has never been desirous of "putting himself across".

In the international field, his remarkable knowledge of library personalities and policies has smoothed our way and heightened our reputation. It is a pity that more use has not been made of his qualities as one of our representatives at international conferences and other gatherings abroad. Knowledgeable, sanely-balanced in his judgments, and always ready to help in any way possible, we have been lucky in choosing him thirty years ago.

As a person, I value our long-standing friendship. He can be a delightful companion as well as a friend in need. And he has a strong sense of humour that must have sustained him through many official occasions, and that blossoms in the right company.

I wish him all happiness, and hope that his official retirement will not mean that we lose his kindly interest.

MR. W. C. BERWICK SAYERS, F.L.A., writes:

Few can know better than he that there must be a warm regret on both sides when a long official association concludes. I hope he knows also that when one retires with such experiences and such successes as he has had he takes with him the high gratitude and respect that most living librarians must feel for him. When I recall the primitive state of things when he accepted what I then regarded as a somewhat unpromising and exasperating office in an Association of what appeared as an unorganized profession—that was what Sir Gregory Foster, of University College, told us to our faces!—with a much smaller membership, restricted funds, and without permanent Headquarters; and now contemplate our Chaucer House, 12,000 members, useful income, and profession of which the Roberts' Report assesses our position in the words: "The knowledge and experience required to gain the qualifications awarded by the Library Association are of a high standard", I realize what has been done.

Many men over the past half-century have given themselves that the present stage might be reached. For a quarter of a century and more Mr. Welsford has recorded and executed their counsel and conclusions. He has never had an easy time, and on many an occasion have I proved his assertion that he had two absorbing interests in life: the L.A. and his home. He has managed always to steer a difficult ship to happy havens; he has been the counsellor of most of us; but he has never lost tune or temper. He has been an excellent negotiator on our behalf with Government and with authority members, and a pleasant host to overseas guests, whom he has often guided on our behalf. His office management has been first-rate and he has created a loyal and efficient staff. His O.B.E. was deserved for meritorious doings. Beyond that—and that is where and why I dare come in—he has been a valued adviser and friend to me, as to so many others. If I regret his prospective absence from Chaucer House, I rejoice that he leaves office with the respect and affection of us all.

The Library Association

Register of Chartered Librarians

At the January, 1959, Council meeting, 3 Fellows and 18 Associates were elected to the Register as follows:

Fellows: Athaide, R. V., Ph.D., B.Sc., LL.B. (1956), Ghana Univ. Coll.L.; Blois, Miss J. M. M. (1958), G.E.C. Ltd. L.; Larkworthy, G. (1958), St. Marylebone P.L.

Associates: Banks, Miss R. (1958), Bury P.L.; Barratt, Miss J. L., M.A. (1957), Bromley P.L.; Chadwick, Miss E. M. (1958), Bolton P.L.; Elsom, M., B.A. (1958), Lambeth P.L.; Fricker, Mrs. M. M. (1956), Wakefield P.L.; Foster, M. J. (1958), St. Marylebone P.L.; Hall, A. T., M.A. (1956), Durham Univ.L.; Hockney, M. H. (1958), Berks. Co.L.; Maltby, A. (1956), Reads Ltd. L.; Oldcorn, J. (1957), Lancaster P.L.; Passman, Miss E. (1957), Surrey Co.L.; Pile, Miss C. (1958), Milk Marketing Board L.; Prickett, I. (1958), Leeds P.L.; Smith, Miss J. (1955), B.E.A. Training Unit L.; Stringer, Miss D. M. (1958), Ealing P.L.; Trier, Miss P. R., B.A. (1958), Johns Hopkins Univ.L., Baltimore, U.S.A.; Walsh, Miss F. M., B.A. (1957), Leicester P.L.; Whitmore, Miss K. B. (1957), Derby Co.L.

At the same meeting 3 Fellows and 12 Associates were re-instated on the Register, as follows:

Fellows: Geddes, Miss A. M.; Linnell, Miss R.; Smith, F. Raymond.

Associates: Bellamy, D. F.; Bolton, T.; Braine, J. G.; Evans, D. W.; Hardy, K. E., Hollingshead, G.; Horsley, Miss J. S.; Hutt, Miss M. A.; MacDowell, Mrs. M. P.; Stansfield, Mrs. M. E.; Taylor, E.; Winkles, Mrs. E.

Seven Fellows and 4 Associates were removed from the Register through resignation or decease:

Fellows: Benn, C. H.; Bennett, W. J.; Fairhurst, A. C.; Headicar, B. M.; Mainwaring, Miss D.; Smith, Miss H.; Wilson Lambert, J.

Associates: Danne, Miss D. M. G.; Eyles, P.H.; Morey, G. E.; Tipping, W.

Notes for Students

From and including the Winter, 1959, examinations, the entry fees will be as follows:

First Professional Examination	£2 10s. 0d.
Registration Examination:	
Groups A and B	£2 10s. 0d. each
Groups C and D	£1 5s. 0d. each
Papers in which referred ..	£1 5s. 0d. each
Final Examination, Parts 1-4 ..	£2 10s. 0d. each part
Specialist Certificate	£2 10s. 0d.

From 1960 onwards the examination for the Specialist Certificate in Hospital Library Work will be held once a year only, at the Winter sessions of examinations.

Examinations, Summer, 1959

Prospective candidates are reminded that entries for the summer examinations must reach the L.A. Office by 31st March, after which no entries will be accepted. Full details were published in the February issue of the RECORD, and candidates must make sure that their entries comply with the regulations set out in the 1959 *Students' handbook* or *Syllabus of examinations*, and the instructions on the application forms.

Date of posting Examination Results, Winter, 1958

The dates of posting the examination results for Winter, 1958, were as follows:

First Professional Examination, 11.45 a.m. post on Wednesday, 14th January, 1959.

Registration Examination, 4.30 p.m. post on Wednesday, 28th January, 1959.

Final Examination, 2.30 p.m. post on Friday, 30th January, 1959.

Investiture of President

At the Council meeting on 30th January, when Earl Attlee was invested as President for 1959, Professor Raymond Irwin said:

"It is, ladies and gentlemen, my very happy duty now to pass on the Presidential Badge to your new President. We are very proud indeed to have so distinguished an elder statesman at our head during 1959. In something over 50 years we have had many distinguished Presidents—scholars, peers, archbishops, royalty—but I think we have never had a Prime Minister; we have never had one of our great Prime Ministers to honour us in this way by becoming our President. It is a great pleasure, my Lord, to know that your very prompt acceptance of our invitation last spring to become our President was encouraged by your early memories of libraries. First of all at the London School of Economics where Mr. Headicar was your good friend and colleague, and how grievous it is to know that that grand old man did not live to see your year of office, and secondly at Stepney where, my Lord, you were Mayor, Alderman and Chairman of the Libraries Committee, in those far-off days when the rate limitation was being removed and when, under your wise leadership, the rate in Stepney was promptly jumped up to 6d. My Lord, that is just the sort of chairman that every librarian would love to have. I think we owe a big debt to our chairmen in the library service, a debt which we sometimes are perhaps inclined to overlook. To the best of them, and there are many such, there have been many such, we owe a great deal for their wise leadership, their guidance, their inspiration and their loyal support, both in disappointment and in success, and it is a debt that we ought to remember from time to time. More recently, my Lord, we shall always treasure with pride the memory of the time when as Prime Minister you gave up an afternoon at, I think, a most difficult time for you, to come down here to speak to a distinguished audience of Ambassadors

and scholars and librarians on the occasion of the closing of the Inter-Allied Book Centre. And so, my Lord, it is with very great pleasure and with the best possible wishes for a happy year of office that I invest you as President of the Library Association for 1959."

Earl Attlee replied:

"Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much indeed for the honour you pay me in electing me as your President. I have never done much librarianship but I am a consumer, a diligent reader, of books. I will try to do what I can during the coming year. It is now my pleasant duty to present the outgoing President with the Past President's medal."

The President, the Rt. Hon. Earl Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., then took the Chair.

The Harmony and Progress Toast to the health of the President and to the Harmony and Progress of the Library Association was honoured in the terms set out by the Founder.

Mr. McColvin moved a vote of thanks to Professor Irwin as follows:

"The motion that I have to propose is one that will be acceptable to everyone here. Because the Past President has above all, I think, proved himself to be an admirable Chairman, and I am quite sure that it was not the Toast of Harmony and Progress that was drunk a year ago that has alone been responsible for the harmony that has prevailed in our meetings throughout the year and the progress that we have undoubtedly made. With all respect to the Toast, I would attribute it mainly to the Past President. He has attended every one of our meetings and they have been very happy, friendly, co-operative meetings. We have in the past often been far from friendly with one another, but under his guidance and with his example, I think that our past year's Council meetings have been quite distinguished in that respect. He was also an admirable chairman at our Annual Conference, when he handled what might have been a difficult meeting with the utmost skill and patience. He has got around among our members, who have been very delighted and honoured that he should get to their meetings and generally do everything possible to maintain contact with the membership at large. He has in every way, Sir, been an admirable President, and we are very, very unanimous indeed in thanking him for all he has done for us. He has left the Library Association a happier, more prosperous and more hopeful body, shall I say, than it was when he took up office. He has added something to us and we are grateful to him. I therefore, Sir, beg to move that the thanks of the Council be accorded to Professor Irwin, the Immediate Past President of the Library Association."

Professor Irwin replied:

"Thank you very much, my Lord, and thank you, Mr. McColvin, for your far too flattering remarks. I can only say that I have thoroughly enjoyed the whole of my year of office in 1958, and I am most grateful to every one of you for the encouragement and co-operation that you have given me."

Reference and Special Libraries Section

Eight years ago when the Reference and Special Libraries Section was first formed, its promoters thought in terms of a membership of a few hundreds. By the end of the first year there were

just over a thousand members. That there was a very real need for such a professional section now seems obvious, and it says something for its various activities both at national and group level that almost a quarter of L.A. members belong to the Section. The increase in membership is shown in the following figures:

	Total Membership	Increase
1951	1,112	—
1952	1,479	367
1953	1,722	243
1954	2,114	392
1955	2,410	296
1956	2,588	178
1957	2,858	270
1958	3,092	234

INTERNE LIBRARIANS

Mr. Henry C. Campbell, Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Libraries, Toronto, Canada, writes that the Toronto Public Libraries offer three internships in the Adult Circulation Division, and one in the Boys and Girls Division to British chartered librarians with public library experience in these branches of the work. They will be along the lines of those offered in the past, and the same British librarians have generously agreed to act as a committee of selection and recommendation.

Applications should, therefore, be directed to one of the following: Mr. J. Clement Harrison, D.F.C., D.P.A., F.L.A., College of Technology, Manchester; Mr. Edward Sydney, M.C., F.L.A., "Hillmorton", Moreton Road, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire; or Mr. W. B. Paton, F.L.A., County Librarian, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, on or before 15th May.

Appointments are for one year. Salary is at the rate of \$3,300 a year. A five-day 37½-hour week is worked. There are eleven public holidays in the calendar year. Eleven months' service will entitle internes to four weeks' holiday. It is desirable that the year's Internship should begin in September.

NOTES ON CATALOGUING RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS (January Record, pp. 6-11)

ERRATA AND ADDENDA

p. 7, col. 2, line 11 from bottom: the first of the three letters quoted should be no. 28, not no. 2.

p. 7, col. 2, line 9 from bottom: add *bes; is; iz; pre; pri; ras*.

p. 9, col. 1, The seasons: the Russian for winter is *zima*, not *yarna* (Rumanian).

Glossary: *prodolzhayu shcheesya* should be printed as one word.

add: *sovokupnyi* cumulative

spisok list

v neskol'kikh chastyakh in several parts.

Since these notes were compiled, British Standard 2979:1958, "Transliteration of Cyrillic and Greek Characters", has been published. The price is 12s. 6d.

In the RECORD (not in reprints) the second and third lines under the heading "Russian Names" (p. 8, col. 1) should be transposed.

Municipal Library Notes

It is a source of some confusion that the meaning of words lose precision when they pass into popular usage and it is not only politicians who use words to mean just what they want them to mean. Public relations is a topical example. It would seem that, in the broadest sense, all organizations and individuals have public relations but, in the narrowest sense, public relations are used to exploit public gullibility. Clearly there is room here for considerable argument.

There are those librarians who believe for too long we have hidden our achievements and our potentialities under the bushel of an impersonal local government approach. They maintain that in a complex society such as ours it is foolish to ignore the successful techniques used principally by the large manufacturers of consumer goods in establishing public relations—that such diffidence inevitably results in a lack of support and understanding for the service we give.

Then there is the school who have a framed text of a saying rather doubtfully attributed to Emerson hanging in their offices: "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbour, though he builds his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

The truth presumably lies somewhere in between. It is impossible and undesirable to attempt to copy the public relations techniques used by the larger undertakings but the public is reluctant to start beating paths through the woods unless they are told that their efforts are going to be rewarded.

It must surely be accepted that, before we can command public support, we must give some evidence of our ability to justify such support. This evidence will have to be more convincing than a statement underlining the value of good books; it will have to be based primarily on the achievements of enthusiastic and able librarians. If this is so, it can only be presumed that a few municipal libraries are monuments not so much to ineffective public relations as to ineffective librarians. A sound library service is an admirable vehicle for public relations, publicity, self-advertisement, call it what you like. Such a service benefits from publicity and it usually gets it.

All this is a preamble to another heartening batch of annual reports, book lists, periodicals and press cuttings. Taking the last first, it cannot be doubted that the press in most areas is not ungenerous in the space it gives to public library

WHAT NEXT IN CURRENT AFFAIRS?

—Posters (11"×8") drawing attention, in sober language, to the availability of KEESING'S in Libraries, may be obtained free of charge from

KEESINGS · Keynsham · BRISTOL

activities. A large number of news items are both well-informed and well-disposed. Occasionally, as the Librarian of Beckenham pointed out, arising from an item in the last issue of these notes, they are misinformed. Far too often the items are the usual routine stodge that flow from library committee meetings; book issues at Nether Twichett branch were either up or down; TV. was or was not affecting reading in Lesser Gumbriel, and fine receipts according to the Borough Librarian had shown a heartening increase in the past month. There is, at the other extreme, the school holding the belief that any publicity is better than no publicity, giving us the tedious items about tramps in the reading rooms, bacon in books, the problems of stolen books, with the inevitable admixture of coy human interest stories.

However, the general impression from the press is one of a lively public service anxious to do better. New library buildings are in the news. EASTBOURNE is to rebuild its Central Library destroyed during the war, at a cost of £214,000. LUTON is rarely out of the news, but the Town Council have decided to build a new library costing £250,000—and that really is news. GUILDFORD hope to have a new library building costing £150,000. HORNSEY is to have a new building in 1960 "in the contemporary style" costing around £200,000. This is not by any means a complete catalogue. Projects for extending and improving central library buildings are also being approved and the construction of a large number of branch libraries in many parts of the country is going ahead.

The more controlled and direct form of publicity is the material issued by the various libraries. BETHNAL GREEN has the right idea when it comes to printed publicity. Their excellent book lists are attractively designed, beautifully printed in two or three colours and the approach is nicely adjusted to the subject matter. They are, moreover, refreshingly free from Dewey numbers and other library symbols. Not quite in the same category, but well above standard, is HOVE's *Books on sailing*. FINCHLEY and HAMPSTEAD are two other authorities who spend a good deal of thought and effort in producing good publicity. Finchley's small lecture programme is just right,

and Hampstead used a delightful cover for their children's book week programme, which was used by Collins both as a book jacket and for their own lists.

When it comes to annual reports we are on different ground and it depends on who is reporting on what and to whom. Mr. O'Leary at DAGENHAM is addressing the world at large and he does it very well in a tastefully-printed vigorous report. The report opens: "Again, good masters all, I present my hardy annual . . ." and concludes with a note on the doubtful legality of fines. This, as you see, is not conventional stuff and there is a note on staff which starts: "The names of staff are listed here because it is they who forward all the enterprise that is reported on briefly in these pages."

SHEFFIELD has issued its 101st annual report and it makes a most impressive record. This is a sober document on conventional lines, but reading through it there is no doubt of the drive and sense of purpose. A more formal document from Sheffield is the report on the School Library Service—a service which appears to be a model of its kind and is now twelve years old. LIVERPOOL—as we are dealing with the larger authorities—has also issued its report for 1957-58, which is a detailed record of achievement and needs; it includes a report on the progress of the reconstructed Brown Library and a plea for the urgently needed Science Library. Thirty-three pages—largely devoted to departmental reports—make arid reading, but there are flashes of unexpected detail which sustain interest—Scotland Road Branch reports "the building is old and in bad condition generally. During the winter the fall of a large piece of plaster from the Reading Room revealed extensive dry rot". The report on heating and ventilation opens: "Due to the very cold winter there was an increase in coal consumption, but the contractors were able to increase deliveries to meet demand." Appropriately Mr. O'Leary shall have the last word—writing on the subject of a poll of popular preferences among readers, he writes in the annual report already mentioned: "They do not add a lot to what we already know, but they are of public interest and so are given here."

E. A. CLOUGH

APT II AWARD

Many letters on this subject have been received but are not printed since the matter is still being considered by the Membership Committee. An official statement appears in the current *Liaison* and a further statement will be issued later.—Ed.

Correspondence

(Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible.)

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY AND LIBERAL EDUCATION

MR. D. S. REDFEARN, A.L.A., *Librarian, Wandsworth Technical College*, writes:

Mr. Baxter is in a dilemma similar to that of the ancient Greek philosophers, who approved the search for scientific truth for its own sake, but refrained on principle from putting their studies to any practical use.

In "The college library and liberal education" (RECORD, December, 1958), he has chosen a difficult subject, about which few would care to be dogmatic, and whose practice is still in the experimental stage. It is all the harder on this account to understand why he has committed himself to maintaining that "liberal studies are, then, different in kind from scientific studies; they are concerned with more than the facts of the physical world".

Suppose that we accept Mr. Baxter's own definition of liberal education as a training of the individual's character, mental abilities and aesthetic sense; though surprisingly he has said nothing about giving the student a better understanding of the relation that he himself and his occupation bear to the social system as a whole. It is still possible to see—and perhaps Mr. Baxter would have seen if his definition had been wider—that a student's liberal education can be made to start from his purely technical studies. For example, engineering drawing leads naturally to the practice of creative and even artistic design, management studies to a wider social appreciation, and workshop technology—yes, even that—to an understanding of human ingenuity in achieving material progress. And why should an understanding of one of humanity's chief characteristics be considered irrelevant to humanistic study?

Let me assure Mr. Baxter that I share his desire to instil into students a love of goodness and beauty. Some of them could do with it. But why deny all connection between science and the liberal arts? And why refrain from using such obvious and profitable lines of approach as the students' technical studies suggest?

The Greeks, of course, treated science as a liberal study without putting it to work. Evidently Mr. Baxter would put it to work without admitting its liberality. If only we could achieve the best of both philosophies.

MR. E. G. BAXTER, M.A., A.L.A., *Librarian, Coventry Technical College*, replies:

Because a subject is difficult it is no excuse for not attempting to clarify one's ideas, and if I am guilty of dogmatism I make no apology; for unless we decide what we are aiming to do, we shall never get even to the experimental stage. I am open to conversion, but I still think it is a perfectly reasonable statement to make, for the purpose of defining what we are talking about, that liberal education is concerned with values and scientific study with facts.

There are many possible ways of defining liberal education and it is difficult to make one which plainly includes all that might be included. I would remind Mr. Redfearn that I said also: "liberal education, in other words, seeks to develop the good life . . ." Surely it did not need saying explicitly that the good life involves an intelligent understanding of the relationship of a man and his occupation to society as a whole. I spoke also of the subject matter of the social sciences as being inherently educative in that it deals with questions of human behaviour, matters of right and wrong, etc. What is Mr. Redfearn complaining of?

It does not need great perspicience to see that the study of bridges could lead to aesthetic appreciation, or the study of management to human relations in a wider sense. I hardly think this is the most profitable line of approach but rather an unsatisfactory, apologetic and somewhat juvenile way of treating liberal studies, which will not do justice to any of the subjects studied. A more direct adult approach seems desirable.

I do not follow why Mr. Redfearn says that I deny all connection between science and the liberal arts. I said early on in my paper that an approach in a spirit of free enquiry, a study of the history and philosophy of the subject, etc., can achieve a part of true education. Surely this is a link? I have no objection at all to making links between the arts and the sciences, or between liberal and technical education, or what you will, but different things remain different, however many links there are. I still maintain that the study of morals and aesthetics is different in kind from the study of calculus and I still think that the intelligent study, for example, of the lives of great men and women will do more to make a better and kinder man than the study of the laws of thermodynamics.

MR. R. BAKER, A.L.A., *Branch Librarian, Battersea Public Libraries*, writes:

The article by E. G. Baxter, "The college library and liberal education" (RECORD, December, 1958) prompts me to write of our experience at Battersea. The Battersea College of Technology has recently instituted a liberal studies course for science and technology undergraduates. The course, which is in an experimental stage at the moment, includes a weekly lecture given to all the students in the Grand Hall. About 500 students attend each lecture, the subjects of which range from "The French character" to "The work of the Home Office" and "Prison reform". For the college library to attempt coverage of such a wide field would be impossible with the present staff, accommodation and book fund, and would, in

any case, be going far beyond the terms of reference of a college library.

The public library, on the other hand, has a large general stock and is the obvious place for the student to follow up any interest aroused by the lectures. To make sure that the students are aware of the existence of the public library, a book display is organized each week by the local branch library on the subject of the lecture. This display is mounted in the vestibule of the Grand Hall and consists of a display board and about 50 books. The students show great interest in the books both before and after the lecture. Students who produce tickets can borrow books directly from the display and other books can be held at the local branch until they are collected. Introductory leaflets and application forms are distributed and an assistant is present to answer questions about the service and the books on display.

As a short term policy the display gives the students an opportunity to read more widely on the subject of the lecture immediately it ends. This is important as the interest aroused may be no more than fleeting, and unless followed up at once it may be lost in the hurly-burly of college life; it strengthens the ties between the public library and the college; it keeps the public library before the eyes of the students and encourages them to use it while at college. As a long term policy it shows the future scientist the range and depth which he should expect in the bookstock of a good public library.

BOOKS ON EDUCATION

DR. C. W. J. HIGSON, *Chairman, Librarians of Institutes of Education Group*, writes:

In order to improve their joint stock of material illustrating the history of education, a number of the Institute of Education Libraries are participating in a co-operative purchase scheme for books published up to 1900. They are also anxious to receive gifts of such material.

Books desired are those concerned with the history, theory and practice of education published before 1901, and school textbooks and children's books up to the same date. Offers from librarians having such material for disposal would be welcomed by Mr. C. B. Freeman, Librarian, University of Hull Institute of Education, 173 Cottingham Road, Hull, who will act as a clearing house agent.

The individual libraries in the scheme have undertaken to acquire and preserve books published within specified periods. Books are

normally available to other libraries through inter-library loan.

NEW KENSINGTON LIBRARY

MR. R. A. BANGS, B.A., F.L.A., *Deputy Borough Librarian of Hove*, writes:

I feel some protest should be made in this journal about the nature of the design chosen for the new Kensington Central Public Library.

This country is already a mausoleum of outmoded library structures which only too faithfully reflect the taste of fifty and even seventy-five years ago. When an opportunity presents itself, as in Kensington, to conceive a library building which should reflect the tremendous progress made in architecture since 1900 (and even in library architecture)—all we get is the dull, dreary creation illustrated in the *Daily Telegraph* of 26th January.

The argument is that it must fit in with its surroundings. If this is the case, most of our best modern architecture is wrongly planned, and should never have been put up. Indeed, such an argument, carried to its logical conclusion, would put us all back into cave dwellings.

I see that Bradford City is also planning to spend half a million pounds on a new Central Library. I am sure the North will not prove itself so bankrupt of ideas as the South in this instance, as this famous London borough will prove to be if it proceeds with its present design, so blankly devoid of any fresh inspiration whatever.

NATIONAL LENDING LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MESSRS. F. H. AYRES, B.A., F.L.A., *General Librarian*, and L. CORBETT, A.L.A., *Reports Librarian*, U.K.A.E.A., A.W.R.E., *Aldermaston*, write:

Those of us who were privileged to hear Dr. Urquhart's progress report at Oxford recently, on the New National Lending Library of Science and Technology, were left with the impression that here was a new venture being vigorously executed. It was disturbing to find, however, that although money is being lavished on a project of vital concern to all librarians, they are to be completely ignored in its planning and staffing.

It is, perhaps, the fault of the profession that Dr. Urquhart feels that the problems facing the new library have no precedent in current library practice. There may be a difference in size, but his difficulties are our difficulties and, with all due respect, we have lived with them for longer and

overcome many of them. Dr. Urquhart gives the impression that his opinions on librarians have been formed after a quick look at the L.A. syllabus, and those on current library practice after a rather longer look at the Science Museum Library.

Dr. Urquhart says that the new lending library is not going to attempt to provide an information service, but will provide bibliographical help. To this end, a library within a library is being set up. Presumably this will contain abstracts, indexes, union lists, etc.—the tools which librarians use and have in many instances fashioned. Yet no librarians are to be recruited. Surely this is ludicrous.

The emphasis which Dr. Urquhart has placed on the importance of Russian and to a lesser extent Chinese literature are quite clearly justified. But, from the point of view of staffing and planning the new library, we would suggest that they should not be considered as governing factors. Machine translating may be in its infancy at the moment, but there would seem to be a good chance of it becoming a practical proposition in the near future, especially if D.S.I.R. were to give it some more financial encouragement. If this is so, the emphasis from the staffing point of view would shift and knowledge of Russian, Chinese, Korean, etc., would become less important.

There can be little doubt that the bulk of the material which the new library will be called upon to supply in the immediate future will be Western material—the very material which librarians have been handling and exploiting for the last fifty years. Yet this experience is to be ignored.

Is it not time that the Library Association and Aslib formed a standing committee which would be able to play some part, in an advisory capacity, in the planning and development of such major national projects as the new Science Lending Library?

We are writing this letter in a private capacity and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Establishment.

FULBRIGHT AWARDS

LUCILE M. MORSCH, *Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress*, writes:

As chairman of the Screening Committee for Library Science Awards to American librarians in the Fulbright programme, I have read with pleasure the announcement in your December, 1958, issue of the availability of Fulbright travel grants. Librarians in the United States are eager to have the library profession well represented in

the Fulbright programme and are eager to assist U.K. librarians in any way they can in applications for these grants. Such help may take the form of advice in regard to library resources in this country or in regard to the identification of libraries in which particular kinds of mutual problems exist or have been solved.

Potential applicants for Fulbright awards in library science should feel free to write to Mrs. Mary Ann Adams, International Library Relations Assistant, Library of Congress, Washington, 25, D.C., who will refer the enquiry to the International Relations Committee of the American Library Association or to other appropriate sources.

PUNCH DRUNK

MR. F. C. TIGHE, B.A., F.L.A., *City Librarian of Nottingham*, writes:

In the November issue of the *RECORD*, Mr. T. E. Callander gave a most interesting account of the development of photo-punch charging. My interest was aroused in the record he gave of the intricate routine necessary to find out which transaction numbers in a week's issue were overdue and also in the number of books overdue for the particular week's issue. In round figures Mr. Callander gives a figure of 11,000 issues on average, and the average number of overdue numbers is 390.

I have examined my own issues for a period of four weeks and find that, with an average of 8,900 issues in the Central Lending Library, our number of actual overdue notices sent is an average of 48. This is achieved by sending an overdue only when the book has been overdue seven weeks. From the figures quoted by Mr. Callander, therefore, it would appear that the much-abused Browne System still has some advantage to offer, if it is used judiciously, and, although Mr. Callander claims that he is handing over "a large slab of tedious routine to machines", this tedious routine, of course, does not arise with the Browne System but is created by the photo-charging method; and one would have thought that, whatever the procedure for writing overdues, 390 overdues in triplicate represent an appreciable slab of tedious routine for whoever does this work.

When one adds to this the virtue of self-revealing of overdues possessed by the Browne System, the complete control of identity at any stage of both book and borrower, one wonders why such fuss is made of machines, when they appear to do a job with greater complication at greater length and perhaps at greater expense.

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MR. T. E. CALLANDER, F.L.A., *Chief Librarian of Croydon*, replies:

Mr. Tighe displays a confusion of thought, which it is disturbing to find in an examiner in Organization and Administration.

The merits of two charging systems are not reasonably compared by reference to the number of overdue notices posted under each. The number of overdue notices is not settled by the charging system but by the decision of the librarian as to when he sends the notices, and by the standards of punctuality of his readers. Mr. Tighe chooses a period which causes 5-4 notices per 1,000 loans to be written at Nottingham. I choose a period which causes 12 per 1,000 loans to be sent at Croydon. (Not all overdue numbers call for overdue notices.) I have no doubt that Mr. Tighe has made the right decision at Nottingham; I may have made the right one at Croydon, but his figures will make me re-examine the Croydon practice.

The tedious routine which I mentioned in my note was not, however, the writing of overdue notices. It was the routine of the following processes:

1. sort Browne charges to order;
2. count Browne charges;
3. find a Browne charge for each book returned.

These operations have to be done by hand at Nottingham before the overdues virtuously reveal themselves. At Croydon counting, sorting and finding are done by machines.

Mr. Tighe says that they are done with greater complication. This verdict is due, I am afraid, to my clumsy description of machine operations. The job is really very simple and the routine is no more intricate than that of the Browne system. If Mr. Tighe will compare my account of the photo-punch operations with a detailed list of the operations carried out to work the Browne system, he will realize that his statement that "this tedious routine, of course, does not arise with the Browne system but is created by the photo-charging method" is nonsensical. The method which I described alters the order of the Browne operations but adds nothing to them. It only does some of them by machine much faster than human hands can do them.

At greater length, he says. The Croydon time for sorting 11,000 transaction cards is 90 minutes. Are Mr. Tighe's 8,900 Browne charges sorted and filed (by one person) in less time?

"Perhaps at greater expense." Well, perhaps. I am not sure how best we can compare Nottingham and Croydon costs, but for a start we might compare staffs. The staff of the Croydon Central Lending Library numbers 10. I understand that the staff of the Nottingham Central Lending Library is 18 full-time and 1 part-time. No doubt there are local factors, of which I do not know, which contribute to Nottingham's apparently high use of staff (438 loans per head per week, as against 1,100 per head per week at Croydon). It seems likely, however, that Mr. Tighe's Luddite devotion to slow and obsolete methods is one factor.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN LIBRARIES

Mr. F. C. TIGHE, B.A., F.L.A., *City Librarian of Nottingham*, writes:

I am sorry that Mr. Harrison in his rejoinder to my letter criticizing his views on the problem of selection and training of staff (see February RECORD, pages 43-44) should show himself to be nettled. This is a proper reaction of one accustomed to lecture students and unaccustomed to meet disagreement with his views.

It is apparently now impossible to venture to criticize any part of American library administration without being labelled "Anti-American". Mr. Harrison admits "the peculiarities of the American problem". The choice of words is his own. I merely unveiled one or two of the peculiarities.

Mr. Harrison is too kind in his references to me and I blush for his confidence in our administration at Nottingham, which I heartily endorse. It is naughty of him to infer, as he does, that other deputy librarians in the larger services may be incompetent. Mr. Harrison ought not to listen to gossip. If he could be persuaded to abandon his next trip to the United States, I am sure most of the librarians of our larger services would be delighted to receive a visit from Mr. Harrison. In this way he could reassure himself; but this, perhaps, is too simple a solution.

The Library Association Library

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, DECEMBER, 1958, TO JANUARY, 1959

010—BIBLIOGRAPHY

British National Bibliography cumulated subject catalogue, 1951-1954: a subject list of British books published during the years 1951-1954, edited by A. J. Wells. London, British National Bibliography, 1958. 2 v. 015.42

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. NORTH WESTERN BRANCH. Union list of 7,000 periodicals in 112 libraries of the north-west, compiled and edited by J. C. Hartas: Warrington, 1958. 117 p. 016.05

PEARSON, J. D., compiler. Index Islamicus, 1906-1955: a catalogue of articles on Islamic subjects in periodicals. Cambridge, W. Heffer, 1958. 897 p. 016.297

JOHNSON, I., compiler. Selected books and journals in science and engineering. Cambridge, Mass., The Technology Press, 1958. 58 p. 016.6

WHATMORE, G. Business management. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press for the National Book League, 1958. 32 p. 016.658

ESSEX. COUNTY LIBRARY. Drama catalogue. Chelmsford, Essex Education Committee, 1958. 172 p. 016.822

020—LIBRARY ECONOMY

BLETON, J. Local et mobilier des bibliothèques publiques. Paris, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, Direction des bibliothèques de France, 1958. 150 p. 022.314

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. COUNTY LIBRARIES SECTION. County branch libraries: recommended standards. London, 1958. 34 p. 022.314

VERRY, H. R. Document copying and reproduction processes. London, Fountain Press, 1958. 317 p. 025.129

MERRITT, L. C., and others. Reviews in library book selection. Detroit, Michigan, Wayne State University Press, 1958. 188 p. 025.21

DEWEY, M. Dewey decimal classification and relative index. 16th ed. Lake Placid Club, N.Y., Forest Press, 1958. 2 v. 2,439 p. 025.4

(To be continued)

SCOTTISH SUMMER SCHOOL

This year's Summer School of Librarianship, organized by the Scottish Library Association, will be held once again in Newbattle Abbey College, and will run from 4th to 12th July. Newbattle Abbey, with its 125 acres of gardens, woodlands and parks, is beautifully situated in the valley of the Esk, eight miles from Edinburgh and is an ideal venue for a Summer School. During the same week the Heads of the various Schools of Librarianship will meet at Newbattle and students at the Summer School will have an opportunity of meeting them and of having informal discussions with them.

The cost of the course for the week, including board and residence, a bus tour on Sunday afternoon, gratuities and lecture fees is £6 10s. Day charges are £1 for board and 5s. for lecture fees. Particulars and syllabus will be sent on application to Mr. J. W. Cockburn, F.L.A., Depute City Librarian, Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, 1.

The following programme has been arranged:

Public speaking for librarians: M. K. Milne, A.L.A., F.S.A.(Scot.).

Bibliography and the librarian: R. Stokes, F.L.A.

British National Bibliography; new developments: A. J. Wells, F.L.A.

Gramophone record libraries: H. I. Hunt, F.L.A.

Maps and map-reading: W. H. Brown, A.L.A.

Special problems of university library practice: R. O. Mackenna, M.A., A.L.A.

Subject specialization: M. C. Pottinger, D.S.C., F.L.A.

Dewey, 16th ed.: W. E. Tyler, F.L.A.

The library committee: W. Scobbie, A.L.A.

School library work: Miss E. M. Osborne, M.A., A.L.A.

Instruction on library use: W. H. C. Lockwood, M.A. F.L.A.

In addition, visits have been arranged to the library of George Watson's Boys' College, which is one of the finest school libraries in Scotland, the Scottish Central Library, and the Edinburgh Public Libraries. Special arrangements can be made to visit any of the specialist libraries in Edinburgh.

Reviews

ALKER (HUGO), compiler. *Katalog der Inkunabeln der Universitätsbibliothek Wien*. (Biblioschriften. Band 26.) 1958. xix, 132 (12) pp. illus. (Universitätsbibliothek Wien.)

This valuable contribution to the recently published series of catalogues of incunabula lists the treasures not of the first Vienna University Library (1365-1756), but of the second, founded in 1777 and now, after the losses sustained by so many great German libraries during the war, the largest university library in central Europe. This collection of incunabula owes its existence to the incorporation of books from secularized ecclesiastical libraries, to occasional purchases, and also to gifts and bequests. Although it has no outstanding items to show, it contains examples of many important presses; the majority are German, with Koberger's ranging first in number.

The catalogue contains entries for 652 items, arranged alphabetically by authors. Items already known from other catalogues are briefly listed with appropriate references to *Hain*, *BMC*, *GW*, etc.; notes are provided for variants from published descriptions, and to indicate completeness, illuminations, miniatures, rubrications, previous owners, MS. additions, provenance, and binding. On the other hand, a full bibliographical description, on the model of the *GW*, is given in the case of the seven items not recorded elsewhere, viz. 147, 329, 611, 640-642, and 645, the last one unfortunately undated. The main alphabetical list is followed by an index arranged by places and presses, the items being listed chronologically under each press.

The catalogue is reproduced from varityping, and the compiler attributes its unpretentious appearance and its errors and other imperfections to financial limitations, coupled with the many urgent interruptions which caused the work of compilation to last seven years. Certainly the quality of the five illustrations of pages of manuscripts given at the end of the book suffers from the method of reproduction. A more comprehensive list of errata, to include the missing references to Campbell (item 611) and to Maittaire (item 475) in the list of abbreviations which also serves as a bibliography of authorities, would have been an asset.

Despite its imperfections Dr. Alker's catalogue will be a useful addition to the bibliography of incunabula, quite apart from the service it will obviously render to the library whose collection it describes.

H. POLLAK

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES BRANCH. *The London union list of periodicals. Holdings of the Municipal and County Libraries of Greater London*. 2nd edition. Edited by Owen W. Keen and Kathleen Hancock. 1958. [16], 221 p. (L.A., L. & H.C. Branch, 80s., 65s. to members.)

On a count of titles under letters L, M, and N, this second edition of *LULOP* contains 25 per cent more titles than the first edition of 1951. But of the extra 133 titles in the section counted, only 32 are periodicals which have commenced publication since 1951, and many of these 32 are quite trivial in importance. The extra titles are mainly additions, by a bare but honourable handful of libraries, of important titles which should have been available years before. Despite this 25 per cent increase, the holdings of London Public Libraries are still meagre in the extreme. What are we to think of only 13 libraries out of 255 taking *Library quarterly*, only 2 *Library resources and technical services*, only 10 *Library literature*, only 6 *Bibliographic index*, only 7 *Library trends*, only 2 *Libri*, only 4 *Special libraries*, only 3 *Technical book review index*, only 1 *Notes*, and only 112 service points out of 255 with the *British national bibliography*? Nor do the public fare any better. Only 5 libraries take *Which?* and the *Shopper's guide*, only 17 *Design*, only 31 the *New scientist* (though 90 take *Nature*, which is far too advanced for any but specialists!), only 4 *Parliamentary affairs*, only 18 the *London topographical record*. Only 5 libraries were prescient enough to acquire sets of *Horizon* (but 3 are incomplete), and only 25 are now buying *Encounter*.

With the general reader so ill-provided for, one is not surprised at the poor provision for technical and other special readers. Taking London as a whole, the availability of current periodical literature is below that of even moderate-sized provincial cities, and such libraries as the Patent Office, the Science Library, and the many other (mainly private) libraries can hardly suffice for an area of 900 square miles and a population of 10 million, which is also one of the most important industrial areas of the country.

It is extremely arduous work compiling a bibliographical work of this size, and the editors of this new edition have done a good job. Those of their colleagues whose chiefs feel able to afford this new edition will be greatly indebted to them and to those who did the work in making the returns. But what was the L. & H.C. Branch thinking of to have the volume produced by letterpress printing (handsome though it is) since

it has resulted in increasing the price by 300 per cent over that of the first edition? At 20s., the first edition was bought for most service points in the London area. Will Wandsworth buy 9 copies, Lewisham 7, Willesden 6, at this price, to say nothing of less wealthy library systems? And will the L.A. get back the loan it made to the Branch, which was about 12 times as large as the loan it made for the first edition? With so many small-edition works being satisfactorily produced by near-print methods, it seems a gross extravagance and a discouragement to wide distribution to have used letterpress printing.

K. A. MALLABER

Obituaries

BENN.—Charles H. Benn, F.L.A., was Chief Librarian of Penzance for 44 years from 1894 to 1938. At the time of his death he was, I believe, the oldest Fellow on the Register.

As a young man Charles Benn came to Penzance from London, where he trained under Duff Brown. When he arrived he was presented with a new, but empty building, which he proceeded to turn into a "Public Library". With small initial funds and the limitations of the 1d. rate system, he carried out the work with such enthusiasm that he inspired many local people to make donations of books and money which considerably contributed to the final result.

In Penzance he married and lived a long, happy life. He prided himself that throughout his long career he quarrelled with no one.

He is to be remembered as a librarian of the old school—a librarian to whom books were not merely "tools of his trade", but living things which he loved and which formed his whole life.

J. H. I. CABLE

MACKINTOSH.—The death occurred in Aberdeen recently of Miss Anne D. Mackintosh, a former County Librarian of Berwickshire.

Miss Mackintosh entered the service of the Aberdeen Public Library in 1911, serving in various departments until July, 1917, when she was appointed Assistant in the Birmingham Reference Library. From 1918 she served in posts outside librarianship, but in 1922 she returned to Aberdeen Public Library as a Cataloguer. In December, 1926, she was appointed County Librarian of Berwickshire, pioneering county library work in the Border county. She retired in 1944 owing to ill-health, and for the last ten or twelve years of her life was crippled with rheumatism. Her close contact with the library was maintained through her reading, for she had an extremely lively mind. Throughout, her cheerful bearing was an example to all who knew her and we record with regret the passing of this charming and cultured lady.

A. A. JEFFRESS

WALTON.—We regret to note the death of Joseph Walton, F.L.A., on February 5th. He joined the staff of the Newcastle upon Tyne City Libraries in 1890, and was Sub-Librarian from 1905 until his retirement in 1936. He was respons-

ible for several of the printed catalogues, his outstanding contribution being the calendaring and indexing of the valuable collection of Greenwell Deeds. Mr. Walton joined the Association in 1905 and was elected a Fellow in 1910.

WOOD.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. G. Wood, F.L.A., Borough Librarian and Curator of Bilston, on 12th February.

Appointments and Retirements

AWTY.—Mr. B. Awty, B.A., Assistant Archivist, Lancs. Record Office, to be Assistant Librarian, British Library of Political and Economic Science.

BENNS.—Miss W. J. Benns, F.L.A., Librarian in charge, Tooting Branch, Wandsworth P.L., to be Chief Cataloguer, Wandsworth P.L.

BRYANT.—Miss E. A. Bryant, Assistant, Birmingham P.L., to be Assistant, Fulham P.L.

BYFORD.—Mr. S. A. Byford, F.L.A., Librarian-in-charge, Herne Hill Branch, Lambeth P.L., to be Technical Librarian, Vickers Armstrong (Aircraft), Swindon.

CLOKE.—Miss J. E. Cloke, F.L.A., Central Lending Librarian, Bexley P.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian.

CROGHAN.—Mr. A. Croghan, A.L.A., Museum Assistant, Science Museum Library, to be Librarian, Grade IV, Colonial Office.

DAVEY.—Mr. A. T. Davey, F.L.A., Senior Assistant Librarian, Essex Co.L., to be Assistant County Librarian.

DEARDEN.—Mr. J. A. Dearden, F.L.A., Librarian-in-charge, Droylsden Area, Lancs. Co.L., to be Librarian, Reading Technical College.

DOUST.—Mr. T. M. Doust, A.L.A., Senior Assistant-in-charge, Reference Department, Stoke Newington P.L., to be Reference Librarian.

EARNSHAW.—Mr. F. Earnshaw, B.A., A.L.A., Librarian, Nottingham and District Technical College, to be Tutor-Librarian, Bradford Institute of Technology.

EXLEY.—Miss E. M. Exley, F.L.A., Borough Librarian of St. Marylebone, to retire.

FEATHERSTONE.—Mr. T. M. Featherstone, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Sunderland P.L., to be a Senior Assistant Librarian.

GANN.—Mr. P. D. Gann, F.L.A., Assistant-in-charge, Cataloguing Dept., Gloucestershire Co.L., to be Cataloguer, Orpington P.L.

GRIFFITHS.—Mr. W. D. Griffiths, A.L.A., Schools Librarian, Carmarthenshire Co.L., to be Deputy County Librarian.

HODDER.—Mr. R. E. Hodder, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Essex Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Worthing P.L.

HOLROYD.—Miss G. Holroyd, B.A., Assistant, Wolverhampton P.L., to be Reference and Technical Librarian, Southall P.L.

HURWORTH.—Mrs. B. Hurworth, A.L.A. (formerly McArthur, *née* Coates), Librarian, Rothwell (Yorks) P.L., to resign.

HUTCHINSON.—Miss A. Hutchinson, Assistant, Hove P.L., to be Assistant, Lambeth P.L.

LEATHER.—Mr. J. Leather, A.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian of Southport, to retire after 51 years' service.

MCCALLUM.—Miss M. W. W. McCallum, A.L.A., Sub-Librarian, King's Park District, Glasgow P.L., to be Assistant, Lewisham P.L.

MCKNIGHT.—Miss M. McKnight, Branch Librarian, Dursley Branch, Gloucestershire Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Crawley Region, W. Sussex Co.L.

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PHILP.—Miss A. Philp, A.L.A., Exchange Assistant, N. Riding Co.L., to be Library Officer, Veterinary Dept., Federation of Nigeria.

REGAN.—Mr. F. Regan, F.L.A., Central Lending Librarian, Southend-on-Sea, to be Deputy Borough Librarian and Curator, Dudley P.L.

RODGERS.—Mr. F. Rodgers, B.A., F.L.A., Senior Librarian, Akron P.L., Ohio, to be Assistant Reference Librarian, Univ. of Illinois L.

SIMPKIN.—Mrs. E. B. Simpkin, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Norris Green Branch, Liverpool P.L., to be Regional Children's Librarian, Huyton Region, Lancs. Co.L.

SMITH.—Mr. A. R. Smith, A.L.A., Lending Librarian, West Bromwich P.L., to be Lending Librarian, Chester P.L.

SMITH.—Mr. C. Smith, F.L.A., Senior Assistant Librarian, Sunderland P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Royal Technical College of E. Africa, Nairobi, Kenya.

SMITH.—Mr. Harold Smith, F.L.A., Senior Readers' Adviser, Kensington P.L., to be Chief Assistant Librarian, Surrey Co.L.

SPENCER.—Miss A. J. Spencer, F.L.A., Partington Research Laboratories, Petrochemicals (Shell), Ltd., to be Senior Assistant, Urmston Area, Lancs. Co.L.

STEINER.—Mr. W. A. F. P. Steiner, LL.M., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, British Library of Political and Economic Science, to be Assistant Librarian, Squire Law Library, University of Cambridge.

STONE.—Miss M. E. Stone, Assistant, Kent Co.L., to be Assistant, Hastings P.L.

STONEBRIDGE.—Mr. A. J. D. Stonebridge, F.L.A., Deputy Librarian of St. Marylebone, to be Borough Librarian.

TAYLOR.—Mrs. G. Taylor, Borough Librarian of Pontefract, has retired.

TAYLOR.—Miss M. M. Taylor, Senior Assistant, Dewsbury P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Chapel Allerton Branch, Leeds P.L.

THOMPSON.—Mr. J. Thompson, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Reference Library, Newcastle upon Tyne P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Nottingham Univ. L.

TOOLEY.—Mr. J. F. B. Tooley, B.A., Reference and Technical Librarian, Southall P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Board of Trade.

VILES.—Mr. J. F. Viles, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Barnes P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Ealing P.L.

WHITE.—Miss J. Lee White, B.A., F.L.A., Children's Librarian, Devon Co.L., to be Tutor-Librarian, Rolle College, Exmouth.

WILSON.—Mr. R. Wilson, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Weston-super-Mare P.L., to be Borough Librarian of Dukinfield.

WRAGG.—Miss E. F. Wragg, A.L.A., Deputy County Librarian, West Riding Co.L., has retired.

Corrections

GAYFORD.—We regret that the retirement of Miss K. M. Gayford, F.L.A., Central Lending Librarian of Norwich, who has completed 40 years' service, was inadvertently announced in our last issue.

GWYNNE-JONES.—Miss M. Gwynne-Jones, M.A., to be Assistant, Leicester Colleges of Art and Technology.

Appointments Vacant

Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in public libraries demanding Registration Qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised in the General or Clerical Divisions of the National Scales or in accordance with the Miscellaneous Salary Scales.

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 Windle, Miss D. M. Plymouth
 Winton, Miss A.

FINAL EXAMINATION

Candidates with Honours or Merits in a complete Part are listed at the head of the Part. Honours or Merits in single papers are indicated by the following typographical code:

† Honours
 * Merits

(c) indicates that the candidate has now completed the Final Examination.

Part 1

(Bibliography and Book Selection)

MERITS

Graham, J. T. Leicester Colls. of Art and Tech.

PASSES

Broster, T. A. Wandsworth
 Bruce, Miss J. D. Holborn
 Catty, I. F. Paddington

Daintree, D. Min. of Supply
 Davies, Miss L. C. (c) Swansea Univ. Coll.
 Frampton, B. G. Salop Co.
 *Hume, R. J. Richmond
 Illsley, R. W. Derby
 Leach, A. W. (c) Herts. Co.
 Maltby, A. (c) Liverpool
 *Mann, J. W. (c) Liverpool
 Michael, Miss C. E. A. Reading Univ.
 Pearce, Miss D. N. Lancs. Co.
 Pickles, R. (c) Burnley
 Rattue, Miss K. E. W. Johannesburg
 Rider, K. J. (c) Birmingham
 Scala, J. H. Nottingham
 Thimbleby, K. J. (c) Camberwell
 Viles, J. F. Barnes
 Walker, K. C. Hendon Tech. Coll.
 Webb, Miss J. I. Bucks. Co.
 Wyatt, R. W. P. (c) Mitcham

Part 2

(Library Organisation and Administration)

MERITS

Durey, P. B. (c) Reading Univ.

PASSES

Baldridge, A. Darlington
 Bannister, Miss S. G. (c) Lancs. Co.
 Bartle, R. H. Manchester
 Bowen, Miss E. M. E. Lancs. Co.
 *Bush, E. A. R. Min. of Agriculture,
 Fish and Food
 Cowley, J. (c) Mid-Herts. Coll. of
 Further Educ.
 Daniels, E. A. Sunderland
 Davidson, D. E. (c) Dukinfield
 Doran, P. M. Brentford and Chiswick
 Glean, Mrs. M. E. J. San Fernando,
 Trinidad
 Hasell, R. H. Middx. Co.
 Houldridge, D. L. (c) Kent Co.
 Ingham, R. Liverpool
 Jones, D. Lambeth
 *Leach, A. W. (c) Herts. Co.
 Maltby, A. (c) Liverpool
 Morgan, Mrs. M. E. Grenada
 Ould, Miss V. W. Chelmsford
 Page, Miss F.
 Pearce, R. L. Folkestone
 Pettitt, Miss J. M. Hampstead
 *Rider, R. C. Queen's Coll., Dundee
 Saunders, J. F. E. Sussex Co.
 Singer-Biau, E. (c) Sir John Cass Coll.
 Slat, K. H. Islington
 Stiles, D. E. Hendon
 Stradling, B. Southend-on-Sea
 *Torrington, F. W. (c) Commonwealth
 Nat. L. Canberra
 Tupling, A. M. (c) Bucks. Co.
 *Whiteley, Miss E. G. Bradford
 Willmot, L. G. (c) Southwark
 Wise, M. C. G. (c) Royal Tech. Coll. of
 E. Africa

Part 3

(Literature and Librarianship of Special Subjects)

HONOURS

Cooper, Miss J. G. Bristol
 Meakin, A. O. (c) Salford

MERITS

Allen, J. N. Hants. Co.
 Bateman, Miss M. Leicester Univ.
 Bath, F. R. L. Poole
 Bell, D. (c) Barrow-in-Furness
 Butler, A. C. (c) Oxford Univ.
 Glean, Mrs. M. E. J. San Fernando,
 Trinidad

Price, Miss J. E. Brentford and Chiswick
 *Smith, A. T. Lancs. Co.

†Stacey, R. W. (c) Preston
 *Stiles, W. G. (c) Pembroke, Ontario
 Zucca, Miss B. M. Inst. of Production
 Engineers

PASSES

Armstrong, A. O. Nottingham
 Bradley, C. St. Marylebone
 Brimelow, T. Manchester Coll. of Tech.
 Brown, Miss A. A. Glasgow
 Browne, R. K. St. Andrews Univ.
 Bulmer, L. (c) Leeds
 Cave, R. G. J. M. Brit. Iron and Steel
 Res. Assn.

*Coles, A. H. (c) Exeter
 Curwen, A. G. (c) Westminster
 Daintree, D. Min. of Supply
 Dolltacher, Mrs. A. (c) Camberwell
 *Eardley, D. M. Surrey Co.
 Eastall, E. R. Essex Co.
 Ellis, A. C. O. Liverpool
 Fyfe, Miss J. H. (c) St. Andrews Univ.
 Grieves, Miss D. Newcastle on Tyne
 Hoyle, Miss J. L. M. Liverpool
 Hughes, D. M. (c) W.D. & H.O. Wills
 Hunt, K. (c) Devon Co.
 Lendon, J. W. Herts. Co.
 Lewis, J. D. Ilford
 Lutton, Miss S. A. Bristol
 Mann, Miss D. E. (c) Lambeth
 Martin, G. T. B.N.B.
 *Mort, G. (c) Loughborough Coll. of Tech.
 Parry, V. T. H. (c) Colonial Office
 Pocock, J. D. S. Elgin Co., Ontario
 *Reed, Miss M. Upper Norwood Joint
 Riley, D. W. John Rylands
 *Smith, N. E. (c) Hull
 Spooner, Miss M. J. Nottingham
 Statham, M. H. W. (c) London Univ.
 Thompson, Mrs. M. Greenwich
 Wellington, G. C. Bermondsey
 Wilkes, W. E. (c) Staffs. Co.
 Williams, Miss M. O. Glamorgan Co.

Part 4

(Special Fields of Librarianship)

MERITS

Morby, C. C. F. Thurrock
 Symons, A. C. (c) Middlesex

PASSES

Abel-Smith, Miss A. Lancs. Co.
 Armour, A. J. (c) Lanark Co.
 Barker, A. C. Edinburgh
 Bartholomew, E. J. Essex Co.
 Bension, W. M. Bury
 Birch, T. Liverpool
 Browne, R. K. St. Andrews Univ.
 *Chew, J. K. Preston
 Collins, R. S. Finsbury
 Cunliffe, J. A. (c) Hendon
 *Douglas, Miss A. M. Glasgow
 Eagle, R. S. Nottingham
 Harrington, Mrs. B. E. Isle of Wight Co.
 Harrison, D. E. (c) Leeds
 Hayward, D. E. Deane
 Hoyle, J. (c) Liverpool
 Laverick, D. M. Glos. Co.
 *Lockley, R. H. Essex Co.
 Lovett, J. H. (c) Camberwell
 Madden, Miss S. F. Liverpool
 Marston, R. E. (c) Hammermith
 Miller, J. A. Blackburn
 Morgan, Mrs. M. E. Grenada
 Page, Miss F.
 Purer, Miss S. M. Bucks. Co.
 Steere, Miss D. J. Croydon
 Thomas, Miss L. M. T. Jamaica Library
 Service
 Wilson, T. D. Stockton/Billingham
 Tech. Coll.
 Wood, Miss J. B. Shrewsbury Tech. Coll.

SUMMARY—WINTER 1958

FIRST PROFESSIONAL:			Sat	Passed	%	Sat	Passed	%
						612	217 (2 Hons., 9 Merits)	35
REGISTRATION:								
Group A	(i)		415	180	43	449	148	33
	(ii)		413	145 (1 Merit)	35			
	(iii)		415	254 (4 Merits)	61			
Group B	(iv)		283	145 (16 Merits)	51	305	139 (10 Merits)	45½
	(v)		271	173 (16 Merits)	64			
Group C	(vi)		339	141 (5 Merits)	41½	339	141 (5 Merits)	41½
Group D	(vii) (a) (i)		198	94 (8 Merits)	47	364	176 (15 Merits)	47
	(vii) (a) (ii)		133	62 (3 Merits)	47			
	(vii) (b)		11	5	45			
	(vii) (c)		22	15 (4 Merits)	68			
Totals for Registration Groups						1,457	604 (30 Merits)	41

Total number of persons sitting Registration: 1,249

Total number of persons completing Registration: 165

FINAL:			Sat	Passed	%	Sat	Passed	%
Part 1	1st Paper		91	40 (1 Merit)	44	91	23 (1 Merit)	25
	2nd Paper		90	33 (2 Merits)	37			
Part 2	1st Paper		67	40 (1 Merit)	60	67	33 (1 Merit)	49
	2nd Paper (a)		54	33 (1 Merit)	61			
	(b)		3	3 (2 Merits)	100			
	(c)		9	6 (2 Merits)	67			
Part 3	(a) (i)		1	1	100	65	49 (2 Hons., 11 Merits)	75
	(a) (ii)		10	10 (1 Hons., 7 Merits)	100			
	(a) (iii)		7	7	100			
	(a) (iv)		14	9 (1 Hons., 1 Merit)	64			
	(a) (v)		18	10 (1 Merit)	55½			
	(b)		1	1	100			
	(c)		1	0	0			
	(d)		5	4	80			
	(e)		—	—	—			
	(f)		6	6 (2 Merits)	100			
	(g)		—	—	—			
	(h)		2	1	50			
	(i)		—	—	—			
Part 4	(a)		—	—	—	56	31 (2 Merits)	55
	(b)		11	6	55			
	(c)		12	5	42			
	(d)		33	20 (2 Merits)	61			
	(f)		—	—	—			
Totals for Final Parts						279	136 (2 Hons., 15 Merits)	49

Total number of persons sitting Final: 252

Total number of persons completing Final: 42

SPECIALIST CERTIFICATE:			Sat	Passed	%
			1	0	0
Combined Totals for First Professional, Registration Groups, Specialist Certificate and Final Parts:			2,349	957 (4 Hons., 54 Merits)	41
Combined total number of persons sitting examinations: 2,114					

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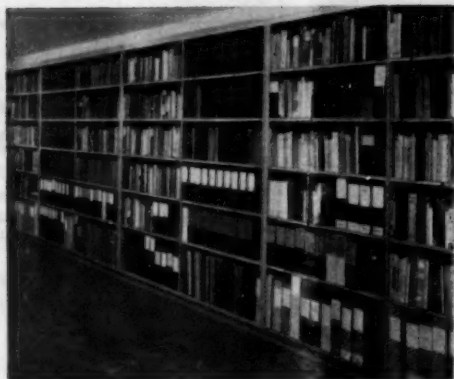
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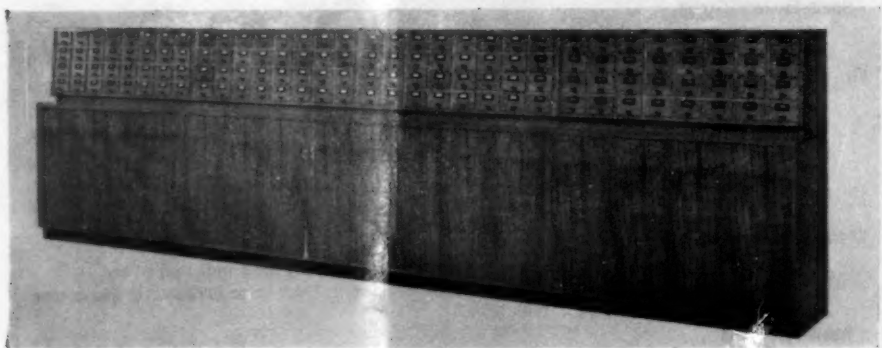
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